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PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL JOHN BROOKE, U. S. A., visiting at Concord, N. H., will return to Omaha in a few days.

GENERAL M. P. SMALL, U. S. A., visiting at Thomasville, Ga., will return to Baltimore early in April.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday from a short leave.

COLONEL W. W. RAYNOLDS, U. S. A., in Europe on leave, reached his sixty-ninth birthday on Sunday last, March 17.

JESSE GRANT, a son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, is said to be growing rich in California, where he is farming on a large scale.

CAPTAIN T. SHARP, 17th Inf., is stopping in Chicago, on sick leave. We are glad to learn that he is much improved in health.

GENERAL H. A. MORROW, U. S. A., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for a course of treatment which we trust may be beneficial.

MAJOR W. A. MARYE, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, will succeed the late Colonel Silas Crispin in command of the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., accompanied by Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, A. D. C., left Washington on Monday for the South.

THE engagement of Miss Kate Goodwin, daughter of Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, 14th U. S. Infantry, to Mr. Geo. B. Markle, of Portland, Ore., is announced.

MRS. A. C. WILDRICK contributes to the current number of the "United Service" a comedietta in one act, entitled "Jealousy," which is spoken of highly.

COLONEL T. G. BAYLOR, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is still on sick leave but hopes to be able to rejoin at the Rock Island Arsenal towards the end of May.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. MYERS, 3d U. S. Artillery, has been assigned to Theron's Battery at Newport Bks., Ky., but will remain at San Antonio for the present.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MORRIS, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will try the benefits of Hot Springs, Ark., a few weeks longer for his rheumatism.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE A. THURSTON, 3d U. S. Artillery, has joined Light Battery C, 3d Artillery, at Washington Barracks—a change of battery but not of station.

LIEUTENANT H. S. WHIPPLE, 10th U. S. Cavalry, visited relatives in Chicago this week, returning to Governor's Island from an official journey to Fort Leavenworth.

CAPTAIN G. M. RANDALL, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken command of Fort Wayne, Mich., during the absence in Washington on Court-martial duty of Col. H. M. Black.

LIEUTENANT C. C. GALLUP, 5th U. S. Artillery, on leave from Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., is visiting at Macedon, N. Y., and will probably remain there for some time to come.

CYRUS BUSSEY, who has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, served with distinction throughout the War and was brevetted major general in March, 1865.

LIEUTENANT C. R. EDWARDS, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Porter, will go abroad in June next on a few months' tour and rumor has it he may become a Benedict before he starts.

CAPTAIN G. A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Mackinac, visited friends at Colorado Springs this week and is expected to visit friends in New York City.

COLONEL R. P. HUGHES, Inspector-General, U. S. Army, left New York early in the week on an official tour of inspection, but was called to West Point on Thursday on Board service.

LIEUTENANT LEA FETIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, who recently rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., from a visit to his parents at New Haven, Conn., paid a visit this week to friends at Fort Mackinac, Mich.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th U. S. Infantry, has taken temporary command of the post of Madison Bks., N. Y., Col. R. I. Dodge having gone to Washington to sit on the Lydecker Court.

CAPTAIN G. S. L. WARD, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Keogh, whose mother died in Philadelphia recently, is expected East in a few days and will spend several months on leave for the benefit of his health.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., and the other officers to compose the Court for the trial of Major Lydecker, were expected to arrive in Washington the latter part of this week. The Court organizes on Monday next.

GENERAL H. A. ABBOT, Col. C. B. Comstock, Col. Craighead, Lieut.-Col. D. C. Houston and Maj. G. L. Gillespie, the Army Board of Engineers appointed to designate new harbor lines for New York Harbor, gave a hearing on Tuesday at the Army Building to persons representing various water front interests.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "A clause in the Army Appropriation act provides that hereafter the publication of the Rebellion record shall be conducted by a board, to consist of one officer of the Army and two civilian experts in war records, to be selected by the Secretary of War. A large number of applications have been received from civilians for the two places provided. Colonel John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Recorder of the Loyal Legion, is among the applicants, and is strongly urged for the place by Army men. Col. Nicholson is a competent man, and his appointment would give satisfaction to those interested in having this work correctly and thoroughly compiled."

CAPTAIN VICTOR BIANT, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, is at Stuttgart, Germany.

ADJUTANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington on Tuesday on a short leave.

CAPTAIN L. Y. LORING, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on sick leave from Fort Mojave, is at San Diego, Cal.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MCCLELLAN, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Columbus, visited friends in Boston this week.

LIEUTENANT A. S. McNUTT, 9th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Verde, Arizona, from a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT HENRY KIRBY, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at San Carlos, Arizona.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. G. TREAT, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, Sunday on a week's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. H. WEBER, Signal Corps, lately before a Retiring Board, is undergoing treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

MISS MINNIE MCCLELLAN, daughter of the late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, is in San Francisco on a three months' visit.

THE decree of exile against the Duke d'Aumale has been revoked, the Chambers approving this action by a vote of 316 to 147.

LIEUTENANT JOHN POPE, JR., 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken charge of recruiting matters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

MAJOR EDWIN BENTLEY, U. S. A., retired, has secured a commodious residence at 121 West 2d street, Little Rock, Ark.

CHAPLAIN J. W. JACKSON, U. S. A., retired, residing near Philadelphia, celebrated his 65th birthday on Wednesday, March 20.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., contributes to the Chicago Times, of March 12, an instructive article on Springfield Rifles.

LIEUTENANT THOS. B. DUGAN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has been on leave, was expected to rejoin at Fort Brown, Tex., this week.

CAPTAIN A. H. MERRILL, 1st U. S. Art., rejoined at the Presidio of San Francisco this week from a short leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT C. M. ROCKEFELLER, 9th U. S. Inf., was expected to return this week to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., from a trip to San Diego, Cal.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HEARD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Clark, Tex., has been visiting friends at 144 Common street, New Orleans.

MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON and Mrs. McKee entertained at luncheon on Tuesday Mrs. Butterworth and Mrs. O'Connell, wife of Capt. J. J. O'Connell, U. S. A.

CAPTAIN H. K. BAILEY and Lieut. J. A. Perry, of General Grierson's staff, were expected to return this week to Los Angeles from a trip on court-martial service to San Diego Barracks.

LIEUTENANT G. I. PUTNAM, 10th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Charlestown, N. H., will, after conducting recruits from David's Island to the Platte, join his company at Fort Douglas, Utah.

LIEUTENANTS O. M. LISSAK and C. A. Bednett, of the artillery, and J. B. Bellinger, of the cavalry, all three capable officers, have been selected for examination for transfer to the Ordnance Corps.

LIEUTENANT F. S. STRONG, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was expected at Fort Adams, R. I., this month, will remain at Orchard Lake, Mich., for two months longer. He will come to New York for the parade of April 30.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LESLIE SMITH, 20th U. S. Infantry, has purchased a country seat at South Norwalk, Conn., where he will be happy to see his Army friends at any time after April 1. He will be retired from active service May 15.

THERE are a number of Army people who are inclined to think that Gen. W. D. Whipple will be quite a formidable candidate for the position of Adjutant-General of the Army when Gen. Drum retires next May.—Washington Herald.

THE cadets at Rutgers' College, New Brunswick, N. J., under command of Lieut. S. E. Smiley, 8th U. S. Infantry, are being fitted out with uniforms for the first time. They make an excellent appearance and the cadets are well pleased with them.

THE War Department has purchased for distribution to the Army the excellent translation from the French by Lieut. Henry Rowan Lemly, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Flix's "Manual of Strategy." The work is a small one of 137 pages, but is a veritable "multum in parvo."

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., visited New York this week in connection with the Centennial Celebration and took the occasion to visit his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, at Governor's Island. He returned to Washington on Tuesday.

WE are indebted to Col. E. P. Vollum, U. S. A., for a copy of the record of the proceedings of a meeting held at "Little Menlo," Norwood, Surrey, England, in honor of the late General P. H. Sheridan, and of which meeting we gave an account at the time. Col. C. E. Gouraud, it will be recollected, was chairman, and Col. Vollum secretary of the meeting.

EX CONGRESSMAN TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, who has just died in Washington, was never a soldier even in militia service. Yet he became an efficient chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs. Referring to this fact, he was once asked how it happened that he never saw military service. His reply was that he couldn't enlist during the war because he had to remain at home to maintain the balance of power in the family. He had three brothers in the Confederate Army and three in the Union Army, and as the odd brother it became his duty to maintain the family equilibrium.

MAJOR C. A. EARNEST, 8th Inf., has rejoined at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

CAPTAIN A. A. HARBACH, 20th U. S. Inf., is spending a few days with his mother in Burlington, Iowa.

COLONELS G. H. WEEKS and J. C. Baily, U. S. A., rejoined at San Antonio this week from a short leave.

CAPTAIN W. M. VAN HORNE, 17th Inf., passed through Chicago March 18, on his way to Fort Russell, Wyo.

MAJOR WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, left New York City this week on a short trip South as far as Atlanta.

LIEUTENANT R. W. DOWDY, 17th U. S. Infantry, has returned from Europe and is a recent guest at the Sturtevant House.

GENERAL WAGER SWAYNE, U. S. A., is likely to be the next commander of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER, U. S. A., under orders from General Miles, is inspecting the fortifications, etc., at Forts Canby and Townsend, Wash. T.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, who has been quite sick of late with bronchitis, will soon leave Fort Schuyler for the South to seek recuperation.

LIEUTENANT J. A. LOCKWOOD, 17th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at Los Angeles, Cal., for the benefit of his health, has had his sick leave extended two months.

COUNT SAWA, commandant in the Japanese Navy, is visiting in this country, and while on his travels will inspect the naval systems of the United States, England, France, and Germany.

LIEUTENANT THOS. J. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Cav., was expected to leave Boise Barracks, Idaho, this week, for New York City, to spend a few months on leave. His address will be No. 20 East 35th street.

IT is easy, says an exchange, to say a pleasant word about George S. Bacheiler, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Good soldier, honest and able lawmaker, the people can trust him in high office.

MAJOR CLIFTON COMLY, Ordnance Department, will have to sever many pleasant relations at Indianapolis to go to Columbia, Tenn., to attend to the important duty of establishing the new arsenal to be erected there.

GENERAL SHERMAN, says an exchange, has been giving the veterans of both sides a fine sample of his magnanimity as a warrior by personally importing President Harrison to retain Gen. Joe Johnston, his old enemy, as Pacific Railway Commissioner.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., is having a special examination made of the Pacific Coast defenses, under the supervision of that skilled artillery Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Art.; and the Atlantic Coast is being well looked after by Maj.-Gen. Howard in the same direction.

MAJOR GARDINER may reasonably congratulate himself upon his success in the cases conducted by him in the Court of Claims on behalf of the Secretary of War. He prepared an elaborate brief in each of the six cases and was successful in all, the last one decided being the Whittaker case.

By invitation of Col. Thomas M. Barber, commanding 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Lieut. John P. Wisner, 1st U. S. Artillery, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at West Point, delivered a lecture before the officers of the 12th on Monday evening, his subject being, "Infantry in the Camp and in the Field."

A WASHINGTON theatrical critic says: "At the performance of the opera 'Nadja' at Albaugh's, March 13, Miss Della Stacey replaced Miss Denin as Irena. Her beautiful voice and graceful movements have captivated the hearts of all who have heard her. Miss Stacey is a Washington girl, her father, Colonel M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., having been widely known in Army and Navy circles."

THE New York Citizens' Committee appointed to awaken more interest in and secure funds for the National Confederate Soldiers' Home at Austin, Tex., are meeting with much encouragement. Letters of encouragement have been received from Generals Pleasanton, Frank Fessenden, and D. S. Stanley. Accompanying a check for \$25 from Mrs. U. S. Grant was the following letter: "General Grant's kindly feelings toward the Southern people though they were once his enemies, is Mrs. Grant's reason for sending the enclosed check. She wishes you success in your efforts."

LIEUTENANT E. E. HATCH, U. S. A., the able and popular military instructor at the M. S. C., delivered his interesting and scholarly lecture on "Marshall Ney" at Mayo's hall, March 12, to one of the largest and most cultivated audiences ever assembled in this hall. The lecture throughout was one of the ablest and most eloquent ever given in Orono and was highly appreciated by all present. The lecture was given at the urgent written request of a large number of the citizens of Orono. A rising vote of thanks was tendered the lieutenant at the close of his lecture.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

MR. MASON D. PRATT, son of Capt. R. H. Pratt U. S. A., was married, March 14, at Jamestown, N. Y., to Miss Mabel Crane. The ceremony was performed at the First M. E. Church, among the large number present being the parents of the groom, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, of Carlisle, Pa. The Evening Journal says: "Mr. Pratt is a civil engineer by profession, and enters into business in Dubuque with all the flattering prospects which should attend a young man of irreproachable character, well equipped mentally and with zeal and energy befitting his chosen life work. The bride is a graduate of the Jamestown High School and for several years has been an instructor in the Government school for Indian youth at Carlisle, Pa., and both in Jamestown and at Carlisle her sterling worth and modesty and sweet disposition have made her a prime favorite."

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT O. M. LISAK, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Wednesday on a short leave.

COLONEL E. R. WARNER, U. S. A., of Montrose, Pa., is a recent visitor to friends in San Antonio, Texas.

LIEUTENANT W. H. COFFIN, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Thursday on a short leave.

MAJOR ANSON MILLS, 10th U. S. Cavalry, on leave, returned to Worcester, Mass., this week from a visit to Washington.

CAPTAIN CHAS. S. LISLEY, 7th U. S. Cavalry, will leave Fort Sill, I. T., in a few weeks and will spend the summer abroad.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. Army, passed through New York this week on his way to West Point on special Board duty.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has nominated Colonel Fred. Grant, formerly of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, and eldest son of the late General Grant, Minister to Austria.

LIEUTENANT THOS. J. LEWIS, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is expected to visit New York City and vicinity early in April, to remain for a few months. His address will be 30 East 35th street.

GENERAL T. W. SWEENEY, U. S. A., of Astoria, was injured this week by falling over some flagstones while on his way to his home at Astoria, N. Y., but we learn the injuries were not serious.

QUARTERMASTER A. R. EGBERT, 2d U. S. Infantry, was called to Philadelphia last week by the sudden and severe illness of his mother, and not for the benefit of his health, as has been stated.

CAPTAIN R. C. NEWTON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has been on leave for some time past at Montclair, N. J., has resigned, to take effect May 22 next, and his leave has been extended until then.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. R. BUFFINGTON and Captain Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, were expected at Rock Island, Ill., this week to examine the Government dam there in conjunction with Capt. A. L. Varney, of Rock Island Arsenal.

Those who were familiar with Gen. Henry J. Hunt will recall his arguments in favor of the claims of the Catholic Church, and it may interest them to know that during his last illness he sent for a priest of that church, was admitted into its fellowship, and received the sacrament of extreme unction.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department during the week ending March 21: Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Thos. F. Barr, J. A. G. Dept.; 3d Lieut. Chas. G. Trent, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Geo. B. Duncan, 9th Inf.; Col. James A. Ekin, ref.; 2d Lieut. W. E. Ayer, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. W. Mausfeld, 11th Inf.

ALTHOUGH the War Department has reached the sad conclusion that the unfortunate Col. Clitz is no longer in the land of the living, no action will be taken for some time yet towards dropping his name from the rolls of the Army. The forthcoming annual Register will contain his name as heretofore, and unless some absolutely definite information should reach the Department in the meantime his name will be borne on the rolls of the Adjutant General's Office until the time for the appearance of the 1890 Register.

The first company of the regular troops that headed the inaugural parade was commanded by 1st Lieut. Charles Sellmer, of the 3d U. S. Art., stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., who has seen longer service than any lieutenant in the Army, having served nearly thirty-three years, yet is still the 14th lieutenant from the top of the list in his regiment, and fifty-one in the line of Artillery—a sad comment upon Artillery promotion. He served during the entire War of the Rebellion, from the surrender of the Baton Rouge Arsenal to the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, and was breveted major for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Craig, Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He is an applicant for the position of quartermaster or commissary, in order to be promoted before his retirement for age in 1890, otherwise he will be retired as a lieutenant.

MRS. DAVIS, widow of Major C. L. Davis, U. S. A., whose maiden name is Margaretta M. S. Bowers, contributes to the *Freeman's Journal*, of Cooperstown, N. Y., interesting memoirs of Washington and his wife, being extracts from a letter written many years ago, by the late Mrs. John M. Bowers. Mrs. Bowers was the daughter of Mrs. Wilson, whose father was Col. Charles Stewart, who came to this country in 1750, and who in 1774 was a member of the first convention in New Jersey that issued a declaration of rights against the aggressions of the Crown, and in '75 was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress. By his adopted State of New Jersey he was made colonel of its first regiment of minute men, then of a regiment of the line, and in '77 was appointed Commissary-General of Issues of the army, and he served as such on General Washington's staff until the close of the war. A great grandson of his, Col. Charles S. Stewart, U. S. Army, retired, is now a resident of Cooperstown.

ENSIGN T. G. DEWEY, U. S. N., attached to the *Thetis*, and wife are at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

LIEUTENANT T. G. C. SALTER, U. S. Navy, lately in Paris, France, will remain abroad during the summer.

LIEUTENANT W. MAXWELL WOOD, U. S. N., has reported for duty as assistant to Commodore W. S. Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., and family have given up their residence in the Navy-yard, Washington, and moved into their new home, 2012 Hillier place, in that city.

PAYMASTER G. C. GOODLOE, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on Monday.

CAPTAIN C. S. NORTON and Naval Constructor Philip Highborn, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York City, on Tuesday.

CHAPLAIN ALFRED LEE ROYCE, U. S. N., of the *Minnesota*, read the opening burial service at Trinity Church, New York City, at the funeral of John Ericsson.

CAPTAIN R. R. WALLACE, U. S. N., and family have taken apartments at the Portland Flats, Washington. Capt. Wallace is a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. A. B. SMITH, U. S. Navy, residing in Baltimore, Md., is engaged at the Navy Department on special duty in connection with the winding up of the affairs of the late Advisory Board.

REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., will assume command of the Asiatic Station May 31. Until his arrival on the station, the senior officer present, Capt. F. V. McNair, commanding the *Omaha*, will be in command.

SURGEON F. B. STEPHENSON, U. S. N., now attached to the U. S. receiving-ship *Wabash*, lying off Charleston Navy-yard, has been elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Class III., Section II., Philology.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER CHARLES M. RAY, U. S. N., was married in San Francisco, March 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, to Mrs. Sarah Richards Moulton. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Frank Thompson, U. S. N.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON A. G. CABELL, U. S. Navy, has been ordered to duty on the *Ajazz* and monitors near Richmond, Va., as the relief of P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller. The latter officer will be ordered to the Naval Hospital in Washington early in May.

W. S. UNDERDOWN, whose last duty was on the U. S. receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass., has been appointed Chief Clerk of the U. S. N. Pay Office, Philadelphia, by Pay Inspector George Cochran, U. S. N., who recently relieved Pay Director Chas. H. Eldredge, U. S. N.

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., contributes to the *New York Herald* of March 20 an interesting letter covering the question of the formation of temporary but very dangerous currents along the Atlantic coasts during and after periods of prolonged easterly winds.

ENSIGN GEORGE P. BLOW, U. S. N., who has been assistant supervisor of New York harbor, under Lieut. Hunter, took charge of the Hydrographic Office in the Maritime Exchange on March 15, succeeding Lieut. Cottman, who has entered upon his duties as instructor on the schoolship *St. Mary's*.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOHN A. MUDD, U. S. N., attached to the *Enterprise*, European Squadron, has been granted three months' leave on account of sickness. During his absence from the vessel the duties of paymaster will be performed by Comdr. B. H. McCalla, the commanding officer of the ship.

HON. JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, Pay Director, U. S. Navy, leaves March 12 on the *City of St. Louis* for a voyage up the Father of Waters. His sojourn in New Orleans dates from Feb. 15 last, when he arrived from a pleasure tour through Mexico, having gone as far south as the City of Mexico.—*Times-Democrat*.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOSIAH STANTON, U. S. N., is now before the Examining Board in session at the Navy Department for promotion to the grade of paymaster. He has just finished a three years' cruise on the *Junata*, and would not object to relieving Paymaster Barton at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN HANCOCK HALL, U. S. N., now on duty at the Naval Hospital in Washington, will be detached early in May and leave granted for six months. He will go to Carlsbad, in Germany. He will be succeeded by either Passed Asst. Surg. E. H. Marsteller or D. O. Lewis, now on duty at the Naval Academy.

A NAVAL Examining Board, consisting of Pay Director Richard Washington, president; Pay Director G. E. Thornton and Paymaster C. P. Thompson, members, with Paymaster L. G. Boggs as recorder, met at the Navy Department March 20 for the purpose of examining Passed Asst. Paymaster Josiah R. Stanton and Asst. Paymr. Thos. J. Cowie for promotion.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* of March 11 makes a bitter attack upon Commodore George E. Belknap, U. S. N., with the evident purpose of preventing the confirmation of his promotion to rear admiral, in which it has certainly failed. The animus of the attack appears to be the part taken by Admiral Belknap in the condemnation of the *Dolphin* on the theory of structural weakness and the failure of John Roach, which followed.

THE semi-annual bop in the armory at the Navy-yard, Boston, Monday evening, March 11, was of usual interest, some thirty couples taking part. Lent may have reduced the number but not the enjoyment of those present. Among the older participants were many of the officers of the yard and receiving ship, with their families, and among the younger residents of Boston and neighboring stations, including Fort Warren. Mrs. Parker, wife of the surgeon of the yard, and Miss Vulte, sister of Mrs. Commodore McCann, received.

COMMANDER CHARLES A. SCHETKY has been placed on the retired list of the Navy, to date from March 22, he having reached the age of 63 years; entered the volunteer Navy June 27, 1863, from New York, and was one of the few volunteer officers continued in the Regular establishment at the close of the war. His retirement will cause the following promotions: Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. A. Converse to be commander, Lieut. Fernando P. Gilmore to be lieutenant-commander, Lieut. (junior grade) Alexander Sharp, Jr., to be lieutenant, and Ensign Percival J. Werlich to be lieutenant of the junior grade.

COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Navy Department, was registered in New York during the early part of the week.

SECRETARY TRACY has finally decided upon the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and on March 21 ordered Commander A. E. K. Benham, U. S. N., to assume command of that station, as predicted by the *JOURNAL*.

J. T. SMITH, of South street, New York, has on exhibition three of the finest rowboats ever constructed in this country—a rig 20 feet long, a market boat 16 feet, and a dingy 14 feet. They were made at a total cost of \$1,400 for the steam yacht *Anita*, owned by S. H. Austin, of Philadelphia.

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER CHARLES M. RAY, U. S. N., attached to the *Ranger*, and Mrs. Sarah Richards Moulton were married at San Francisco on March 12. Paymaster Ray is a Washingtonian, and the news of his wedding was in the nature of a surprise. He has been on duty on the Pacific Coast for some years.

GEORGE R. WILSON, of Washington, who for many years occupied the position of master machinist at the Washington Yard, was removed by Secretary Whitney on account of his strong political opposition to the administration. He was reinstated as foreman of the gun carriage shop in the yard on March 19, by order of Secretary Tracy.

COMMO. JOHN IRWIN has been ordered as president of a Naval General Court-martial to meet at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., for the trial of enlisted men. The other members of the court are Capt. J. C. Watson, Comdr. J. W. Philip, H. Glass, Thomas Nelson, Lieut. C. G. Calkins and E. F. Quailtrough. Lieut. W. E. Sewell is judge advocate of the court.

MRS. REAMEY, wife of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, of the Navy, has removed into her new house, 1746 N street, Washington, and her daily receptions, from five to seven, are among the social features of life at the Capitol. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cullen Brewster, of New York, and sister, Miss Brewster, who spent the winter there, returned to New York on Wednesday.

LIEUTENANT KAZO YOSHIE, of the Japanese Navy, is in this city looking at our Navy, with the object of improving his own. This officer is going to Mare Island to take a look at the American gunboats there. And then he is going over to France to look at the French cruisers there, and then he is going to England and to Italy to see what kind of a navy they have.—*S. F. News-Letter*.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON L. G. HENEBERGER, U. S. N., recently ordered to the *Thetis*, tendered his resignation to the Department, as the order to the ship was distasteful to him. When he found that he had either to accept his order or the Department would accept his resignation, like a sensible man he concluded to accept his detail, and is now on board the *Thetis* at San Francisco.

AS REAR ADMIRAL BELKNAP was leaving the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on March 9, to take the steamer for Yokohama, he was served with a summons to appear before a magistrate at Vallejo, upon a suit brought by George F. Ormsby, ensign U. S. Navy. Mr. Ormsby was kept on board the receiving ship *Independence* under arrest for disobedience of orders, and will be shortly tried by Court-martial for that offence. The full particulars of Ensign Ormsby's peculiar conduct were printed in the *JOURNAL* about three weeks ago.

ADMIRAL PORTER furnishes the *Lewiston (Maine) Journal* with an argument in favor of the present system of training naval apprentices on board sailing vessels, in which he says: "Some persons may think that by making radical changes in a system they are making themselves the father of it, but they should reflect we cannot afford to surrender the high character for practical seamanship enjoyed by our Navy from the time of Paul Jones up to the present. A steam bark is no doubt a good thing to produce lazy boys and hybrid seamen, but give me—

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast."

HARBOR DEFENCES.

THE *San Francisco Board of Supervisors* has received a letter from Congressman W. W. Morrow acknowledging receipt of the resolution passed by the Board, in reference to coast defences, and particularly the proper armament of the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, and saying:

If we are successful (in securing four dynamite guns) the appropriation will be the commencement of such operations as will provide for the security of San Francisco at a very early day. Monitors are to be made for the defence of the harbor of San Francisco, and it is proposed to build a dynamite cruiser to be stationed at that point, and heavy steel guns are also to be provided for the fortifications at an early day. A determined effort will be made at the next session to secure further appropriations for a general system of coast defences that will protect the city from any hostile operation.

REVENUE MARINE.

A despatch from Erie, Pa., March 15, says, "The revenue cutter *Commodore Perry*, which was torn from her moorings in a gale last December and thrown high and dry on a pier, has been released. The Government went to great expense and has succeeded in releasing the craft, and, singular to relate, the hull has not been injured in the least. The gale raged at 60 miles an hour and the water was four feet higher than the regular stage."

Chief Engineer A. L. Churchill, from the *Bear* and placed on waiting orders.
3d Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, detached from the *Corwin* and ordered to the *Bear*.
2d Asst. Engineer S. E. Gutchin, from the *Walcott*, at Port Townsend, and ordered to the *Bear*.
1st Asst. Engineer H. C. Barrows, from the *Dallas* to the *McLean*.
2d Asst. Engineer H. U. Butler, to the *McLean*.
2d Lieut. John E. Lutz, resignation accepted, to take effect March 25.

ADMIRAL KROUTZ has been appointed French Minister of Marine to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Admiral Juarez.

A. A. W. AND THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of March 9 appears an article headed "The Hospital Corps," and signed A. A. W. Although the name of the writer does not appear, the initials are easily recognized as those of a well known Army surgeon. Why a man whose military, medical, and literary abilities are all three recognized and admired should write such an article is a puzzle to all who know him. And such statements, made by one whose opinion is of weight, should not be permitted to pass unchallenged.

Analyzing the letter of A. A. W., we find that, "reduced to its lowest terms," it states that:

Company commanders are hostile toward the Hospital Corps.

They dislike the method by which the ranks of the Hospital Corps are filled.

The present system is better than the one it superseded.

Many company commanders are unwilling to contribute their proportion to the common good (the common good meaning the Hospital Corps).

Men are not coaxed to transfer to the Hospital Corps, although company commanders think that such is the case.

A large number of men seek to change their official relations by transfer to the Hospital Corps.

When men desire to transfer to the Hospital Corps a prudent (medical) officer will cause inquiry to be made as to their character from responsible men in the companies before making inquiry of the captain.

The company officer, hearing of such inquiries, inverts the order in his own mind and assumes that the men have been approached and proselytism attempted.

Character has other points than always come to the captain's eyes.

A company can use all sorts of material, while a hospital needs select men.

These are the most important statements made by A. A. W. In general language he gives the impression that the Hospital Corps is a prize for the enlisted men of the line; accuses the captains of regarding this new corps as on a lower plane; advises them to "look to the common good" regardless of individual preferences; states that the Medical Department need not fear comparative inspection for efficient and soldierly administration; and concludes with a vague hint that something terrible will happen if the Hospital Corps be broken up.

Now let us examine these statements in their order:

The first, when read in connection with the second, has a plausible appearance, but needs only to be stated separately to make its fallacy apparent. It accuses the captains of the line of being antagonistic or hostile toward a certain body of enlisted men. Further comment is needless.

The second statement is undoubtedly true; captains certainly dislike the method by which the ranks of the Hospital Corps are filled. Whether or not there are just grounds for this dislike is one of the questions raised. A. A. W. is evidently of the opinion that there are not, and assures the company commanders, much as he might a sick child who cries at having to take medicine, that they do not know what is good for them.

But the company commanders claim that from two to three years are required to transform the recruit into a soldier; that having been thus transformed the company should reap the benefit of the instruction given; that by transferring a thoroughly instructed soldier from the line to the Hospital Corps much knowledge is lost to the line which is of no value to the staff. They insist that neither Privates Blank or Smith are better suited for hospital duty, because the first is a sharpshooter and the second excels in mounted pistol practice. They ask why official channels should not be followed in these cases as in others. They also claim that being thus ignored tends to weaken their authority, and they do not see why the Hospital Corps cannot be supplied from the recruiting depots, and by enlistment of men who have served one term in the line. They claim that recruits who so desire could be attached to the Hospital Corps at the various recruiting depots, instructed and observed by the medical officer there present, for three, four, or even six months, and at the end of this probationary period either transferred to the corps or returned to the line. If the latter, six months' instruction might have been lost to the corps, but this, they claim, is better than to have two years' instruction lost to the company.

This matter being regulated by orders, I merely state the different views, without comment.

The third statement is indisputable. The fourth statement is a grave charge against "many" company commanders. But in using the word many does A. A. W. refer to the whole Army? I think not. Further on he says that he is speaking for one of the largest posts. Of this post he claims to speak with certainty; of other posts he cannot have first hand evidence. Let us apply this statement to A. A. W.'s post, first finding what the proportion is which these stubborn company commanders are unwilling to contribute to the "common good." The report of the Surgeon-General for 1888 shows the "allowed" strength of the corps to be 800 enlisted men; there were 133 Hospital Stewards in the service at the time of the organization of the corps, but we will ignore these, and assume that the whole 800 men were to be transferred from the line. The allowed strength of the line is 23,245 enlisted men. Comparing the two "allowed" strengths we find that the "proportion" which these captains should contribute is about 3 1/2 per cent. of their allowed strength. For an infantry company with an allowed strength of 46 enlisted men, two men would slightly exceed the proportion, while for a cavalry troop with an allowed strength of 66, the proportion would be 2 and 4-tenths men, or less than three men per troop.

Now, what have these company commanders "contributed"? Two have not contributed at all, and one other only indirectly (his company is dry-nursing a candidate for the "common good" according to Par. 10, Gen. Ord. No. 56, A. G. O., 1887). These three captains do not complain, therefore it must be to the others that A. A. W. refers. Of these I find that one cavalry captain has contributed two men, another four, and another has already contributed three men and will contribute a fourth at the end of the month. Of the infantry captains one has contributed two men, two have contributed three men each, and the fourth captain has given six men for the common good.

Whether the fifth statement be true or not I do not know, nor can I see what means A. A. W. has of

knowing. He does not coax men to enter the corps; but how can he speak for others?

The truth of the sixth statement is as well known to company commanders as to A. A. W. A large number of enlisted men seek to change their official relations, not only by transfer to the Hospital Corps, but by transfer to anything else. A soldier's life in garrison is generally monotonous, and the motto is "Anything for a change."

What does the seventh statement mean? "A prudent officer will cause inquiries to be made, etc." That is, he will not make inquiries, but he will cause them to be made. And from whom? "From responsible men in the companies." And how does he know who the "responsible men in the companies" are? The answers are plain: some member of the Hospital Corps makes the inquiries, and determines who are the "responsible" men from whom he shall inquire. This may be prudence, but it is not courtesy.

The eighth statement is merely a surmise, unless A. A. W. is a mind-reader.

The ninth statement implies that a "prudent" medical officer, with his "information bureau," can learn more, in a short time, concerning the character of any given man, than that man's captain, with the assistance of the 1st sergeant and other non-commissioned officers, has been able to learn in at least a year.

The tenth statement is, in a measure, true; but there is no organization that can stand repeated cuttings of its best men without deteriorating. To consider the things implied: Is the Hospital Corps a prize? It undoubtedly is for some men, but I do not think that it will ever be so considered by the average American soldier. Do captains regard this Corps as on a lower plane? I fear they do. The man who does, or tries to do, his duty, in no matter what capacity, is deserving of respect and honor. But from time immemorial more honor has been accorded to the soldier who makes a charge than to one who makes a pill, and the soldier who carries a rifle will always be more respected than the one who carries a litter. History records the name of Mutius who thrust his hand in the flame, but tells not of the physician who dressed the stump. That this sentiment is false no thinking man will dispute, but it is peculiar to human nature and more particularly to those who follow the profession of arms. And captains are but human.

No doubt this is trying to A. A. W., who is himself every inch a soldier, but he must reconcile himself to the fact. The bandman wears a more gaudy uniform than the soldier in the company, has lighter duties and larger pay, but in speaking of the bandman we never think of him as a soldier. Neither stripe nor increased pay will ever cause the private of the Hospital Corps to be considered other than a "hospital man," nor will he ever rise to a higher plane (in public opinion) than his brother in the band.

No one can deny that the Hospital Corps is a soldierly body of men, trained in the line and carefully selected therefrom; they are a credit to themselves and to the companies they came from. But, to make a comparison, a fine library does not prove its possessor either an author or a scholar; it merely shows that his books have been carefully selected. To the prudent officers of the Medical Corps the credit of good selection is due.

In conclusion let me say that while we of the line fully appreciate the value and importance of the Hospital Corps, and do not want to see it broken up, our minds are not filled with vague apprehensions for the future in case such an undesirable event should occur.

W. D. MCANANEY.

In justice to our correspondent, A. A. W., we should say that what we published was only a portion of the article sent us. The whole of it was put into type, but its length compelled us to postpone its publication from week to week until we finally omitted a portion to make room for the remainder. Since it has provoked a reply we think it best to give the principal portion of the article omitted, as follows:

If the Medical Department is not to be regarded as an essential constituent of the Army, but as an unnecessary evil, a parasitic growth to be pruned to its least proportions, then the more completely it is secularized the better. But it can hardly be necessary for formal argument to show that to sever it from the Army, to make it a civil annex operated by gangs of camp followers whose sole attachment is that of wages, would be hurtful in peace and fatal in war. Nevertheless, at least one company officer has been known vehemently to inveigh against the Hospital Corps privates as "nurses and scrubbers," using other expressions of military contempt, and drawing a disrespectful distinction between them and soldiers, that is, of the line. In the same breath was the inconsistent mean that it was drawing off the best men from the companies. I fear that other officers of the line, without due reflection, have said or thought as much.

Sober, intelligent, faithful men should make up the Hospital Corps. There are such civilians, and those unfamiliar with the actual requirements of military administration sometimes assume that they will fulfil every demand. But more is required. These men should be, besides, in thorough and experimental accord with military life, with martial affairs, which can only be acquired in the barrack and under arms. Both sentiment and policy require similarity, if not interchangeability, of thought and behavior between the men belonging to the hospital and those of the squad room. Make the man first a soldier in the line and he can be kept a soldier in the staff. But the attempt to transform into first-class soldiers a little group of raw recruits, whose daily duty is more constant and exacting than that of any company squad, must miserably fail. But were they transferred trained, as now, the medical officer would be much below mediocrity who could not keep them on an equal grade in all the essentials. Some unfamiliar with the work may suppose that any slipshod way of doing it will suffice, and others that the technical control conferred by enlistment is sufficient in a military way. The military control is essential, but the military character is equally necessary to prevent men from falling into a state of conscious inferiority to those about them. Properly enough, in a military community military character is the official standard of life; it establishes the tone. But besides and beyond this physical element, practical acquaintance with a sol-

dier's career and with soldiers' ways of doing things is still more necessary. To introduce into a society of specialists, like the Army, a small foreign group untrained in their methods, as a civil hospital service clad in uniform and merely baptized with the sacrament of enlistment, is to minimize their importance and their value. This is the key of the whole matter, and here is where the line must help the staff freely and ungrudgingly, or its work will be imperfect and the return value to the line will be correspondingly deficient.

I speak from a considerable experience in saying that the very best of the non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps, the sergeants officially mistyled stewards, are those who have had thorough military training in the line. It is a common impression that a second rate drug clerk may be evolved by chevrons into a good enough steward. That is a mistake. The direct preservation of order and cleanliness, the management of the ration, the care of property, the knowledge that prevents imposition, and the judgment that does not require impossibilities, qualities in daily exercise under the medical officer's supervision, make the steward the military analogue of the 1st sergeant, with the special knowledge of pharmacy and of surgical dressing added.

ABOLISHING SUNDAY PARADES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I NOTICE with pleasure that the idea of abolishing Sunday parades is liable to be revived and carried out by the new administration, and I hope that you will use the weight and influence of your editorial columns to urge this upon those now in authority, and whom your article in to-day's issue speak of as favorable to the idea; an inspection if necessary and proper on Sunday morning can by Regulations be fixed so as to be completed by 10 or 10.30, or even earlier; and the balance of the day made, as in civil life, a period of rest.

AN OFFICER.

SECRETARY TRACY'S PROGRAMME.

At the dinner given in his honor at Brooklyn on Saturday evening last Secretary of the Navy Tracy said:

"MR. CHAIRMAN—The position to which I have been called by the kindness of the President is one unsought, unexpected and, I wish you to believe, one that was in fact undesired by me. But when the summons unexpectedly came, it came in such a manner that I was constrained to regard it as a command, and I have accepted the trust. The office to which I have been appointed is one of vast power, of great responsibility, and still greater opportunity. What has been transpiring upon the isthmus and in South America and in the Pacific for the last few years has impressed upon the American people the fact that she needs and must have a Navy (continued applause)—a Navy that can cope with any navy of any nation in the world (Voices, 'Hear, hear,' and great applause); not for the purpose of making war, but that we may be able to maintain peace with dignity. (Great applause.) That work has begun some six years ago, and the foundations have been made by my predecessors broad and deep. Fortunate shall I be if I can succeed in erecting the superstructure on the foundations that they have laid. (Applause.) In the administration of the Navy I shall indulge in no rash promises as to what I hope to accomplish. Of course, you are all familiar with my inexperience in the field upon which I am about to enter. (Cries of 'No! No!') I alluded to that at the time the office was tendered to me, and I remember well the encouragement the President gave me on that occasion. He said: 'If I thought you had conceived a fancy that you could plan a ship, or sail one, I don't think I should appoint you (laughter); for I fear that you would be but an obstacle and a stumbling block in the way of those officers upon whom we must necessarily rely for the performance of that duty. (Renewed laughter.) But there is one thing I can say, and I propose to say it here and now upon the very threshold of my entering upon the duties of my office. I know how thoroughly entrenched is politics in the Navy-yards of the country, all of which now pass under my control as Secretary of the Navy; but I propose to say, and I propose to adhere to my promises, that the Navy-yards of this country during my administration shall not be asylums for the inefficient, the incompetent and the worthless mechanics. (Applause.) Whether they are Republicans or Democrats I have a right to insist, and I shall insist, that they be skillful and efficient foremen and skilful and worthy mechanics. (Cries of 'Bravo!' and cheers.) And further, gentlemen, uninformed as I concede I am as to the duties of the new office, I propose to rid myself of every obstacle that shall prevent or hinder in the slightest degree the devotion of all my powers and all my ability to the faithful discharge of the duties of that high office. (Applause.) In that effort no one but myself can realize the strength and the power that your kindness and your friendship and the friendship of the press of these two cities have given to me, and I trust will continue to give me. Thanking you again for this kind demonstration, I bid you now farewell for the present until I can come again to dwell with you in Brooklyn." (Prolonged applause.)

When Secretary Tracy had finished speaking a letter was read from ex Secretary Whitney, who had been asked to respond to the toast "The Cabinet Officer." The personal allusions to the guest of the evening were received with great enthusiasm. After expressing his great regret at not being able to attend the dinner Mr. Whitney says:

"The Cabinet Officer, in the abstract, indicates an adviser to the President, but Brooklyn just now emphasizes it a little differently from the rest of the world, and the 'Cabinet Officer' means the new Secretary of the Navy and no one else, and, as to that gentleman, I will say to you in confidence that the same cordial good-will and friendliness which he is leaving behind here, he was already, when I left Washington, inspiring in every direction in his new place. I join with you in wishing the highest success to him in his new undertaking. It has been a pleasure to me to contribute my mite toward smoothing his pathway at the outset with those who were influenced by me, and I shall always be ready to help and support him in any manner within my power. There are some things as to which we can properly

sink partisanship, and if there is one thing more than another of which this is true, it is the necessity for the rehabilitation of the American Navy. It is not so important who does it as that it is done, and if the new Secretary gives to the administration of the department intelligent direction, I venture the prediction, indeed, I will become surety, that he finds among his most faithful friends and helpers the leaders of the Democratic party. Honest men of all parties now agree that the past record of naval administration has been at times shamefully indecent criminally—bad. During that period confidence in the department was lost and parties wrangled over the appropriations. But there has never been a time when the people of this country of both parties did not with unanimity wish a Navy strong enough to bear our flag with honor and without fear wherever we have rights to protect. The accomplishment of this result is now in the hands of the new Secretary. What has thus far been done has been preparatory mostly—a foundation has been laid. I trust that at the end of his term he will be able to look back upon his work and pronounce it good. I join with you in wishing for him every success and honor in his new career."

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A MODEL of the proposed Nicaragua Canal, which has been made at a cost of \$5,000 for the Paris Exposition, has been on exhibition in Washington, opposite the Corcoran Art Gallery. By invitation many prominent persons viewed the model and expressed themselves highly delighted, among them the following: The President, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford; the Secretary of State, with Mr. Walker Blaine; the Secretary of the Navy, with his secretary, Mr. Mason; the Secretary of War, with military secretary, Col. Barr; Senator John Sherman, Admiral Rodgers, with a number of naval officers; ex-Gov. Rodman Price, of New Jersey, and Gen. Daniel McAuley, of Indiana; Mrs. Secretary Windom, Mrs. McKee and Miss McKee. These were received by A. C. Cheney, president of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company; Hiram Hitchcock, president Nicaragua Canal Association; Chief Engineer A. C. Menocal, General Manager H. C. Taylor, Directors J. W. Miller and C. Ridgely Goodwin, Capt. R. D. Evans, H. A. Parr, of Baltimore, Clavius Phillips, of Georgia, Mrs. A. C. Cheney, Mrs. Menocal, and Mrs. Phillips. Great interest was shown by all present, especially by the President and Secretary of State, who spent over an hour on the model asking questions and receiving information from Chief Engineer Menocal. The model goes from Washington to New York, thence to Paris.

POST TRADERS AND POST CANTEENS.

THE recent general order relative to the establishment of post canteens is a step in the right direction for the benefit of the enlisted man, and if it is not construed to interfere with the "company amusement room," will meet our approval as company commander.

Post traders ought to be abolished. The Commissary and Quartermaster Departments ought to furnish everything the soldier really needs. The post canteen should furnish the beer and nothing else; should be simply a place where the men can go and get a glass of beer. Each company should have its own amusement room, supplied with a billiard table, etc., and be allowed to sell cigars, tobacco, etc. If the billiard tables, cigars, etc., are kept at the same place as the beer, the canteen becomes a loading place, and the men are just as liable to be absent from their duties and quarters, as if they went to the post trader or to a town or village. If nothing but beer is sold at the canteen, the men will not loaf there, especially if no place is provided for loading; and further they will not drink as much beer, etc. They will return to the company amusement room where they can play billiards and smoke their cigars. The plan suggested above has been in operation since we have been at our present station and previously. The results have been so satisfactory that inspection and criticism may be said to be invited by all; and we have never known the men to be so well satisfied as at present. The accounts are regularly kept, the same as with a company fund, and any soldier wishing to inspect them at any time can do so. The company fund requires a company commander to lie about some of the things we buy with it, because the authorities will not always approve of the purchase of what he wishes to buy for his company. With the "billiard fund," as we call it, the company commander buys what the company needs and calls it by its right name, unless the existing orders are changed, so as to allow a company commander to buy what he wishes for his company. We would do away with the company fund as well as the post fund.

It is thought by some officers that the recent order on the subject of canteens should be modified so as to contain a provision for payment of debts, by making a soldier's debts a lien against his pay. We do not believe any such proposition should ever be entertained. Trust in a soldier's honesty to pay his debts, nothing will be lost in the end.

"GRADUATE."

THAT FINAL BOARD.

"JOHN JONES," in a letter to the *Kansas City Times*, says: "There is another matter that requires correction (an innovation of Mr. Lincoln), viz., 'The Final Board at Fort Monroe.' Men appointed from civil life are admitted after only one examination, and there is no reason why non-commissioned officers should be required to appear before two. A young officer of excellent standing, once at Fort Monroe before the Final Board, asks: 'Why should they be sent to them at all? They have all passed successful examinations in their respective departments. Are not officers of infantry and cavalry as competent as officers of artillery to decide whether a man is fit to perform the duties of an officer?' "If there is any board competent to decide on a man's fitness for a commission in the Army it is certainly one composed of officers who know him, have served with him, are cognizant of his habits, life and daily actions. Two years' service as an enlisted man is hardly long enough. Before enlisting, with

the hope of obtaining promotion, it would be a wise step for the would-be Mars to obtain some knowledge of life in the ranks. There are many youngsters who enter the Service thinking that their comrades are entirely beneath them, educationally and socially, and accordingly they act toward them with a condescension and hauteur that is, to say the least, amusing. The only thing that counts in the barracks room is manliness and personal integrity and character.

"There is a slight inconsistency in a boy of 20 or more years assuming an air of superiority over men who have been in the Service half a lifetime; and then again, the average enlisted man is intelligent and shrewd enough to discriminate between the genuine and spurious article. The day of the illiterate, uneducated soldier is past. It is a rare thing now to find a muster roll or company clothing account bearing on it, what was quite common years ago, a mark for a signature."

THE EVER FAITHFUL MARINES.

It is reported that the assistant quartermasters are to exchange stations.

Major Goodloe paid off at Boston Barracks this week. The handsome compliment paid the Marine Corps by Capt. Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., who commanded the Naval Brigade at the Inauguration, is greatly appreciated by its members.

Serret, A. S. Crane has re-enlisted at Norfolk Barracks, and Private Martin Finn, an old and faithful soldier, who was commandant's orderly at Pensacola, has been discharged for physical disability.

Serret, David Burgett is on furlough, visiting Scotland. Sergt. George G. Jackson has been transferred from the New Hampshire to Marine Barracks, Boston, for honorable discharge, and his place filled by Sergt. James A. Parsons, U. S. Marine Corps.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The regular nomination for officers of 1889-1890 is as follows: Commander, Brvt. Maj. Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A., retired; senior vice, Brvt. Brig. Gen. Chas. A. Carleton, U. S. V.; junior vice, Capt. Chas. S. Norton, U. S. N.; recorder, Paymr. Gen. DeForest Barton, late U. S. N.; registrar, Capt. Wm. H. Jewell, U. S. V.; treasurer, A. A. Paymr. Allen S. Appar, late U. S. N.; chancellor, Brvt. Brig. Gen. Christian T. Christensen, U. S. V.; chaplain, Rev. Edward Anderson, colonel, U. S. V.; council—Brvt. Col. Horatio C. King, U. S. V.; Brvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Greene, U. S. V., late U. S. A.; Capt. James D. Campbell, U. S. V.; Col. John Hamilton, U. S. A., retired, and Rear Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U. S. N.

THE ARMY

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, March 19, 1889.

Medical Department—Capt. Julius H. Pataki, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major, vice Webster, retired.

Ordinance Department—Lieut. Col. Adelbert H. Buffington to be colonel, vice Crispin, deceased. Major Joseph P. Farley to be lieutenant colonel, vice Buffington, promoted. Capt. Otto E. Michaels to be major, vice Farley, promoted. First Artillery—1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton to be captain, vice Sanger, appointed inspector general. 2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter to be 1st Lieut., vice Cotton, promoted.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., March 12, 1889.

The following acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I.—An act to construct a road from Florence, South Carolina, to the national cemetery adjacent thereto. Approved, January 8, 1889.

II.—An act to provide certain arms, ammunition, and equipment to the State of Oregon for the militia thereof. Approved, January 16, 1889.

III.—An act authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to the governor of the Territory of Montana military stores for the use of the regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia. Approved, January 16, 1889.

IV.—An act authorizing the President to appoint and retire Andrew J. Smith, late colonel of the Seventh United States Cavalry and major general of volunteers. Approved, December 24, 1888.

V.—An act for the relief of General William F. Smith. Approved, February 14, 1889.

VI.—An act for the relief of William S. Rosecrans. Approved, February 27, 1889.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., March 15, 1889.

Publishes the act, approved March 2, 1889, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for prior years and for other purposes.

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., March 15, 1889.

Publishes the following extracts of an act of Congress for the information and government of all concerned:

An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes. Approved, February 26, 1889.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1889.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., directing that the southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section six, township thirty-six north, range nine east, of the fourth principal meridian in the district of lands subject to sale at Wausau, Wisconsin, be and the same is hereby released from the reservation and withdrawal created by proclamation of April 5, 1881, and that said land be and the same is hereby restored to the mass of the public lands.

CIRCULAR 2, H. Q. A., March 15, 1889.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of February, 1889, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

THE RATION FOR THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

The option of drawing the meat ration in either fresh or salt meat and the flour ration in flour or bread, as the surgeon may deem for the interests of the sick in hospital, was granted on the ground that the sick require a different diet

from others, and to enable them to so draw the most expensive components of the ration as to realize the most money with which to procure more delicate food. It is not the intention that the Hospital Corps should mess with and receive the same delicacies as the sick in hospital. There is no reason why special privileges in the matter of drawing rations, not accorded to other enlisted men of the Army, should be given to the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps. They are not sick men, and the privilege accorded in the decision of the Secretary of War, communicated in letter from Headquarters of the Army of Jan. 13, 1882, in regard to flour, and the decision of Aug. 25, 1888, published in Circular, No. 7, of same year, in regard to meat, are construed as applying only to rations for the sick.—(Decision Sec. W. letter Feb. 8, 1889.)

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE AND MATERIAL.

So far as the Quartermaster's Department is concerned, no objection is known to the use of the type writer in all cases of correspondence and record. It is thought, however, that in cases that carry with them any money or property accountability, such as words or figures not printed on vouchers or returns, should be written with the pen, as it adds security to such papers.

The kinds of type writer ribbons prescribed by the Secretary of War for use in the War Department are Underwood's black record ribbon and Underwood's indelible copying ribbon.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Feb. 19, 1889.)

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

The number of men attached to a regimental band must not, under any circumstances, exceed the number of vacancies in the band.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Feb. 7, 1889.)

DISTINGUISHED MARKSMEN.

As under the orders issued in 1885 and 1886, with the approval of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army, from the Division of the Atlantic, no department competitions were held and no department teams formed in the Division of the Atlantic in those years, and as the prizes usually awarded for such firing were then given for preliminary practice and for separate matches, the Secretary of War is of the opinion that a standing among the first twelve in the practice then preceding the division competition does not constitute the membership upon a department team necessary for transfer to the class of distinguished marksmen.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Feb. 20, 1889.)

PASTE FOR TARGET PRACTICE.

The amount of flour for making paste for target practice provided by the Quartermaster's Department, under the authority of paragraph 48 of the Regulations, as amended by General Orders, No. 42, of 1888, from Headquarters of the Army, will not exceed fifty pounds for each troop, battery, or company, during the target practice season.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Feb. 20, 1889.)

POST SCHOOLS.

Paragraph 564 of the Regulations: As the regulation has made the instruction of enlisted men a military duty, the Major General Commanding is able to see why there should be any doubt as to the attendance being compulsory.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Feb. 23, 1889.)

Paragraph 564 of the Regulations: Where the company commanders asked permission to extend the benefits of the post school to an enlisted man serving his third enlistment, held—that if any enlisted men outside of the provision of the Regulations desire to attend the school, they can be authorized to do so.—(Decision Maj. Gen. Comdg. Army, letter Feb. 23, 1889.)

ACTING HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

The decision of the Secretary of War published in the last paragraph of Circular, No. 3, of 1888, from this office, fixes the status of acting hospital stewards as privates. They will be so reported on the muster-rolls, with the remark "acting hospital steward" in the column of "Remarks."—(General decision, Feb. 8, 1889.)

CLOCKS AND THEIR REPAIRS.

Clocks and their repairs needed at posts will be secured by requisition on the Quartermaster's Department.—(General decision, letter Feb. 26, 1889.)

POST FUND AND POST PROPERTY.

Paragraphs 1944 and 529 of the Regulations: The post treasurer has charge of the post fund, and the post quartermaster has charge of the post property. The distribution of the accumulated fund will be made without regard to date of arrival of a company at the post.—(General decision, letter Feb. 27, 1889.)

REGIMENTAL FUND.

In the matter of the final distribution and audit of the regimental fund, it is held that the regimental fund, under the name of the band fund, will continue to exist, and will be exclusively applied to the support of the band. The adjutant will be the treasurer of the fund, and will disburse it on warrants drawn by the regimental commander. He will render, through the colonel, to the department commander, returns of the state of the fund and of the property purchased therefrom, on the dates and in the manner prescribed for the post treasurer.—(General decision, letter Feb. 23, 1889.)

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, H. Q. A., March 8, 1889.

The standard of minimum weight for cavalry recruits established by circular of June 7, 1887, from this office, is abolished, and hereafter enlistments in that service may be made without regard to a minimum of weight, provided the chest measurement and chest mobility are satisfactory. The maximum age for cavalry recruits upon original enlistment is fixed at thirty years.

By command of Major General Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The resignation by Capt. John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st lieutenant, 8th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect March 8, 1889 (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Post Q. M. Sergeant Henry Ahlers, Fort Elliott (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.). The leave of absence granted Capt. John W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., is extended two months (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.).

Com. Sergt. Hugo Spanier, under treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, will be sent to rejoin his station at Plattsburgh Barracks (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.).

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. Texas, will grant a furlough for two months to Com. Sergt. Wm. Casey, Camp Pena Colorado (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.).

Pay Department.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed on public business to Portland (S. O. 25, March 1, D. Columbia).

Medical Department.

The leave granted Capt. Richard C. Newton, assistant surgeon, is extended to May 22, 1889, and has been accepted by the President (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.). 1st Lieut. C. B. Ewing, Washington Barracks assistant surgeon, will proceed to Fort McHenry

Md., as witness before a G. C. M. (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

Private Richard Costner, Hospital Corps, Jefferson Barracks, is transferred to Fort Riley (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

Major Richard S. Vickery, surgeon, will inspect Q. M. stores at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for which Capt. Charles H. Josale, A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

The Surgeon General's Office issues, this week, a handy Station List of Medical Officers and Hospital Stewards. It is replete with useful information.

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Hospital Steward George Pries, Fort Elliott (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Major Henry M. Adams, C. E., is assigned to duty in charge of the Third Division in the Office of the Chief of Engineers (G. O. 4, March 18, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. H. Bixby will proceed from Wilmington, N. C., to Fort Macon, N. C., on public business (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Solomon W. Roessler, C. E., will proceed from Willet's Point, N. Y., to the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., and thence to Philadelphia, Penn., and Baltimore, Md., on public business (S. O., March 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed from Portland, Me., to Fort Knox and Fort Popham, on public business (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. A. Marve, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty at the National Armory, Springfield, and assigned to the command of the Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Major Lawrence S. Babbitt, O. D., is extended one month on surgeon's certificate (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Andrew H. Russell, O. D., will proceed from Providence, R. I., to the South Boston Iron Works, Boston, Mass., on public business (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

The leave on surgeon's certificate granted Col. Thomas G. Baylor, O. D., is extended until June 1, on account of sickness (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Major Clifford Comly, Ord. Dept., is relieved from command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, and will proceed to Columbia, Tenn., and there take station for the purpose of establishing the arsenal authorized by an act of Congress approved May 1, 1888 (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

Signal Corps.

Sergt. Vernon P. Chappel, St. Louis, will be discharged the service (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Julius H. Weber having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army retiring board, that extension of leave granted him is further extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Allen Buell, Galveston, upon being relieved will proceed to Abilene, Texas, and assume charge of that station. Sergt. Isaac M. Chne, upon being relieved, will proceed from Abilene to Galveston, and assume charge of that station (S. O., March 16, Sig. Corps.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, to take effect on his arrival at Pueblo, Colo. (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Gustavus A. Weber, St. Louis, will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of the station, relieving Sergt. Vernon P. Chappel, for discharge. Sergt. Park Morrill is assigned to station in Washington, on special duty, in connection with the Signal Service exhibit at the Paris Exposition (S. O., March 18, Sig. Corps.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs., B. D. E. G. and K. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Macdonald, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F. and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. James McKelvy, Troop L (S. O. 26, March 18, Div. M.)
A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. William L. Bertrand, Troop G, Fort Custer (S. O. 26, March 18, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdgrs., B. E. F. I. and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Pvt. Thomas Murphy, Troop H, Fort Spokane, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 18, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs., C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G. and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio to conduct recruits to Fort Brown (S. O. 15, March 11, D. Tex.)

Capt. Bainbridge Reynolds will proceed from Fort Clark to San Antonio and report for duty with his troop—L (S. O. 15, March 11, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers will proceed from Fort McIntosh to Fort Clark and report for duty with his troop—E (S. O. 15, March 11, D. Tex.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs., B. C. G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F. and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. J. B. Babcock is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 23, Dept. M. (S. O. 30, March 15, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. John B. Bellinger will report to the Board of Ordnance Officers at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, April 2, for examination, with view to transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Pvt. Oscar Berry, Troop B, Fort Reno, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., March 15, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, G, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Leave for six months, to take effect about April

13, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. C. S. Halsey (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdgrs., B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. J. F. Guilfoyle is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. convened by par. 1, S. O. 28, Dept. M. (S. O. 30, March 15, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.

* Light battery.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Elmer W. Hubbard (S. O. 20, March 8, Div. P.)

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger will proceed to Fort Canby and Fort Townsend, W. T., on public service (S. O. 20, March 8, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. John Pope, Jr., is detailed recruiting officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, relieved (S. O. 13, March 9, D. Cal.)

Leave for ten days on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Abner H. Merrill (S. O. 14, March 11, D. Cal.)

So much of S. O. 49, Feb. 28, as relates to 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., is revoked (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

* Light battery.

2d Lieut. Chas. A. Bennett will report to the Board of Ordnance Officers at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, April 2, for examination, with view to transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

Major Wallace F. Randolph, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and Atlanta, Ga., on duty connected with his department (S. O. 62, March 18, Div. A.)

Capt. James O'Hara will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report as witness before the G. C.-M. in session at that post (S. O. 63, March 19, Div. A.)

The gymnasium and post school for enlisted men at Washington barracks are in full blast. The entire strength of the garrison is required to participate in the daily exercises of the former, while about sixty men have been ordered to instruction at the latter.

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

* Light battery.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Strong is extended two months (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Liesak will report to the Board of Ordnance Officers at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, April 2, for examination, with view to transfer to the Ord. Dept. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs., E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light battery.

Leave for eight days is granted 1st Lieut. John McClellan, Fort Columbus (S. O. 62, March 18, Div. A.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Selden A. Day, Fort Schuyler (S. O. 62, March 18, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, and 2d Lieut. James C. Bourke is relieved as member and detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus (S. O. 63, March 19, Div. A.)

William Sexton, a private at Fort Schuyler, was killed, March 18, on the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Sergt. Thomas Bell, Co. E, will report to the C. O. Benicia Barracks for such duty as he may be able to perform and for treatment in the hospital (S. O. 12, March 6, D. Cal.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Abner Haines, Jr., Fort Omaha, to take effect about March 20 (S. O. 24, March 11, D. Platte.)

A neat roster of commissioned officers, 2d U. S. Infantry, reaches us this week, with the compliments of Adj. Kinzie. There are 33 on the list, 31 of whom are on duty and two absent sick.

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs., A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Stanton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Capt. Charles Hobart will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, by the Supt. Recruiting Service, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William F. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Leave for six months, to commence about May 10, is granted Capt. Henry Seton (S. O., March 19, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs., B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

To enable Cos. C and F to engage in necessary target practice, the C. O. Fort McIntosh will order them to march to San Antonio (S. O. 15, March 11, D. Tex.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lieut. R. B. Turner (recently promoted), now at Fort Lewis, will, upon expiration of leave, repair to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty with Co. I (S. O. 29, March 11, Dept. M.)

Pvt. Lewis Rhoades has been appointed corporal in Co. E.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Beardsley, Fort Robinson, Neb., to take effect on or about March 27 (S. O. 24, March 11, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; J, Ft. Verde, A. T.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. A. S. McNutt, Fort Verde, is extended three days (S. O. 22, March 8, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson is relieved from duty as member of G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., March 16, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., F, D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

1st Lieut. Henry Kirby is appointed recruiting officer at San Carlos (S. O. 22, March 8, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Newspaper despatches this week report riot, almost mutiny, among the troops at Fort Niagara, but no special credence is attached to them. Our information is that there may have been a few pay-day indiscretions and nothing more. Certainly nothing approaching mutiny.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Waldo E. Aver is extended twenty days, or until final action shall have been had on an application now pending for a further extension (S. O., March 20, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs., B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. M. B. Saffold (S. O. 20, March 11, Dept. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The C. O. Fort Townsend will grant a furlough for four months to Sergt. Clich Bourke, Co. A (S. O. 27, March 8, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, Fort Buford (S. O. 26, March 13, D. Dak.)

A furlough for two months, with permission to visit Chicago, is granted Sergt. Henry S. Howe, Co. A, Fort Randall (S. O. 25, March 9, D. Dak.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Sergt. Richard Shannon, Co. F (S. O. 26, March 18, Div. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

2d Lieut. George I. Putnam, having reported from Charlestown, N. H., will proceed to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report to conduct to the Dept. of Platte a detachment of recruits for the 7th Inf. (S. O. 52, March 8, Rec. Ser.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizner.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Capt. William P. Rogers and 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr are relieved as members of Board of Survey at Cheyenne Depot, and 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Brush and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Muir are detailed in their stead (S. O. 24, March 11, D. Platte.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. George S. L. Ward, Fort Keogh (S. O. 26, March 13, D. Dak.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. James Henton will inspect certain Q. M. stores and C. and E. at Fort Brady, for which 1st Lieut. Lea Feibiger, A. A. Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 61, March 16, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Lea Feibiger, Fort Brady, will report to the C. O. Fort Mackinac for temporary Gar. C.-M. duty (S. O. 61, March 16, Div. A.)

The C. O. Fort Mackinac will issue a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. Thomas Hennessy, Co. E (S. O. 62, March 18, Div. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs., A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, H, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; C, G, and E, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

1st Lieut. W. Black is relieved as recruiting officer at San Carlos (S. O. 22, March 8, D. Ariz.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 604.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending March 16, 1889.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel John N. Macomb (retired), died March 16, 1889, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Major Joseph P. Sanger, Inspector-General, resigned his commission as Captain, 1st Artillery, only, March 2, 1889.

Captain Charles J. Von Herrmann (retired), died March 16, 1889, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Whipple Barracks, Ariz., March 12. Detail: Col. Alfred L. Hough, Capt. George B. Russell, James Regan, and William L. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller and James McE. Stempel, Adjts., 2d Lieut. Mark L. Horesey and Charles W. Fontana, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 24, March 8, D. Ariz.)

At San Diego Barracks, Cal., March 12. Detail: Major

David L. Huntington, Surg.; Major Daingerfeld Parker, 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller and Edgar B. Robertson, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John A. Perry, 10th Inf., A. A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Edmund Wittenmyer, 9th Inf., and Capt. H. K. Bailey, A. J. A., J. A. (S. O. 22, March 8, D. Arts.)

At Fort Miescula, Mont., March 21. Detail: Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, David R. Wilson, and Henry P. Ritzius, 1st Lieut. R. H. R. Loughborough, John McMartin, and Harvey D. Reed, 2d Lieut. James O. Green, Thomas H. McGuire, and Charles G. French, 25th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James C. Ord, 25th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 26, March 13, D. Dak.)

At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 12. Detail: Capt. Harry C. Ebert, 12th Inf.; Capt. Charles Hobart, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin S. Weaver, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. March 16, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., March 19. Detail: Major Samuel Oveshine, Capt. Thomas K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 24th Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles Hay, Dep. Surg.; 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer and 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 61, March 16, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 20. Detail: Capt. William H. Beck and Benjamin K. Roberts, 1st Lieut. Oliver E. Wood and James C. Bush, 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, John D. Miley, and James C. Bourke, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. 62, March 15, Div. A.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 23. Detail: Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Ira Quinby, 1st Lieut. Jonas A. Emery and Richard M. Blatchford, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, Robert L. Hirst, and Charles P. Rus, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 63, March 21, Div. A.)

At Fort Preble, Me., March 23. Detail: Major Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. George G. Greenough and Frederick Fugger, 1st Lieut. Peter Leary and Clarence P. Townsley, and 2d Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, 6th Art., and 2d Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 65, March 21, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. A. McD. McCook, 1st Inf.; Col. J. W. Forsyth, 7th Cav.; Col. J. F. Wade, 5th Cav.; Major C. W. Foster, 6th W. Dept., Chief Q. M.; Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., A. D. C., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, March 15, to consider projects and recommendations for summer practice marches, encampments, maneuvers, and other field duties simulating the operations of war (S. O. 29, March 11, Dept. M.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major John W. Williams, Surg.; Major James W. Scully, Q. M.; Capt. William McK. Dunn, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., Recorder, will meet at Jackson Barracks, La., March 20, to fix the responsibility for alleged deficiencies in the Sub-stance Department, attributed to the dishonesty of Commissary Sergt. Horace Butts (S. O. 61, March 16, Div. A.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Robert, George L. Gillespie, and Jared A. Smith, U. S. E., will convene to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress in the matter of "Surveys for Deep-Water Harbor, Gulf of Mexico" (S. O. 29, March 16, C. E.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of Major Andrew J. McGonigle, Q. M.; Capt. Eli L. Huggins, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Wilbur Lovridge, 3d Art., will assemble at the recruiting rendezvous, Baltimore, March 22, to fix the responsibility for discrepancy in clothing invoiced to Capt. William P. Rogers, 17th Inf., recruiting officer (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.).

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, Capt. Almon L. Varney and Charles Shaler, will meet at Rock Island Arsenal, March 22, to report on plans and material for reconstructing the Government dam (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.).

A Board of Officers, to consist of Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Col. M. G. C. Henry, Asst. Q. M., and Col. Robert P. Huxbee, I. G., will assemble at West Point, March 21, to carry out instructions of the Secretary of War (S. O. March 19, H. Q. A.).

The Pacific Coast Defences.—General Miles, commanding the Division of the Pacific, directed that an examination and reconnaissance by skilled artillerymen, under the supervision of Major W. L. Haskin, 1st Art., will be made of the harbors of San Diego, San Pedro, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. The following officers are assigned to this duty, and will be governed by instructions they may receive: To San Diego, San Pedro and Santa Barbara, Major W. L. Haskin, 1st Art., assisted by Lieutenants Pope, Marsh, Sturgis and Peck; to San Francisco harbor, Capt. L. A. Chamberlin, assisted by Lieuts. Todd, Slaker, White and Burr. The U. O. of each party will make requisitions on the proper departments for such stores, transportations, maps and instruments as may be necessary to carry out these instructions.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

The San Antonio Express, in an account of the military post there, says: "It is said to be the second in point of beauty in the United States, but from the way it is being improved it bids fair to soon be first on the list in everything. The annual expenditure here for pay of officers, troops, employees, and the disbursements for supplies in San Antonio, amount to fully \$1,500,000, in addition to the cost of new buildings. But the actual benefit from the military headquarters being stationed here amounts to a much larger sum."

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke.

The Omaha Herald says: "The Board of Trade Committee on a selection of site for Fort Omaha had a meeting March 14, but nothing was done beyond mapping out a plan. Gen. Brooke recently had an interview with Gen. Schofield and Secretary of War Proctor in regard to the site. Nothing can be done until after Congress meets again, as the amount of money available for the purchase of the new site is not sufficient to pay for the only site which is thought desirable for the Government to obtain."

Dept. of Missouri.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt.

A Wichita despatch says: "The rumor reached Oklahoma City March 15 that troops were on their way from Fort Reno, so the 'boomers' fled in terror to the woods and the bushes. A troop of the 5th Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Carson, arrived at noon and began driving the boomers ahead. They started for the Kansas line. Capt. E. M. Hayes started also from the Cherokee strip with Troop K, 5th Cavalry, and intends to carry before him to the south all he finds."

A further despatch says: "A squad of boomers on the Crutcher resisted Lieut. John M. Carson and the troops March 18. Pistol shots were fired and clubs were used. Lieut. Carson received several slight wounds, though none of them are considered dangerous. This young officer is performing effi-

cient service, and is showing much discretion in the performance of his duty. The boomers are indignant at this action on the part of the regular soldiers, and demand protection of the U. S. civil authorities. They say the assault upon them was without orders from the commanding officer. The U. S. Attorney immediately wired the several deputy U. S. marshals near Oklahoma Station to arrest every person who should violate the U. S. statutes, whether he be soldier or civilian."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

MARCH 19, 1889.

On Monday afternoon of last week the members of the 1st Class were presented with books by the Ladies' Missionary Union. Among those selected from a list submitted for choice were a beautifully bound edition of the bible with references, charts, etc., and the "Life of Upton," by Prof. Michie. The presentation was preceded by a short service, consisting of hymns, prayer, and an address by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, which was heard with marked attention. These exercises took place at the Cadet Chapel and were attended by the Corps of Cadets and a number of the officers and ladies of the post.

The first guard mounting on the plain was held on Wednesday morning. Drills began on Friday afternoon, but are still taking place in the area of barracks.

A very charming tea was given by Mrs. Bass on Wednesday afternoon. The choice of the day was most fortunate, as the weather was unexceptionable. Mrs. Bass was assisted in receiving by Miss Newlands; Mrs. Edgerton and Miss Buckmaster presiding at the tea and punch tables, respectively. Among the large number of guests present were the following: Gen. and Mrs. Parke, Prof. and Mrs. Mercur, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. Wetmore, Prof. Andrews, Prof. Postlethwaite, Miss Jackson, Dr. Tilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodges, Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Braden, Col. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord, Mrs. Trogum, Lieut. Bellinger, Freeman, Taylor, Macomb, Noyes, Brown, Hardin, and Crane.

A cadet hop was given on Saturday evening, at which about a dozen ladies were present, the number of cadets, as is usually the case in winter, greatly exceeding that of the ladies. Among the latter were: Mrs. Johnson, Miss Young, Miss Russell, Mrs. Hodges, Miss McGonigle, Mrs. Derby, Miss Parke, Miss Hawkins, Miss Michie, Miss Sharp, and Mrs. Pettit.

The photographs of the last officers' hop have been developed and have proved very successful. They are in three sizes, each one giving a different view of the room. The medium sized picture is excellent.

Among recent visitors to the post have been: Miss Russell of California, a guest of Mrs. Spencer; Miss Rodman, a sister of Lieut. Rodman, 1st Art., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Goethals; Miss McGurkie, a guest of Mrs. Hodges; Miss Dubois, a guest of Mrs. Bass; a brother of Gen. Parke; a brother of Lieut. G. L. Converse, 3d Cav.; Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art.; the father of Cadet Chamberlain, of the 4th Class, and the mother and sister of Cadet Sword, of the 2d Class.

An officers' concert will be given on Friday and a cadet concert on Saturday evening of the present week.

A Board of Officers consisting of Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, and Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector-General, assembled at West Point, New York, on March 15, to determine the best method for the expenditure of \$150,000 appropriated at the last session for the purchase of the Kinsey estate as an addition to the Military Academy grounds. The act leaves it discretionary with the Secretary of War to purchase the property outright or to secure by condemnation. A condemnation will probably be the result, as the representatives of the estate demand \$100,000 more than the amount appropriated.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DAK.

THE oft-quoted maxim about peace having its victories no less renowned than war will have to do duty again. This time it is brought to the front to emphasize the success attending the annual ball of Co. F, 12th Infantry (Hailorans), which occurred here on St. Patrick's eve. The lavish hospitality of this company on prior occasions had served to attract for it quite an enviable notoriety among the good people of the neighboring towns of Bismarck and Mandan, and this ball served to attract such an assemblage as for once fairly tested the capacity of the post dancing hall. The weather was glorious, fair Luna was out as big as life, the roads dry and hard, with not a speck of snow in sight, for, be it known, Dakota weather when good is very, very good. Behold, then, a ball gracefully festooned, the grand march led by Capt. Hailoran and Miss Powell, daughter of Major W. H. Powell, 22d Infantry, our post commander; Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Infantry, with Mrs. Sharpe and little Miss Estelle Sharpe; Lieut. W. O. Clark, 12th Infantry, and Mrs. Clark; Major Francis Clarke, 22d Infantry, and Miss Clark; and Lieut. B. P. Schenck, 12th Infantry, with Miss Hewitt, all marching gracefully to the music of the 12th Infantry orchestra, which had come, over a good broad highway, from Fort Yates, sixty miles away. Behold, also, in the adjacent "Canteen," divers long tables covered with shining damask and groaning under about a ton of good things, with a corps of white-aproned and green-ribboned attendants to serve them up. And, lo and behold, an unlimited quantity of curiously compounded beverages, made palatable alike to follower of St. Matthew or devotee of Bacchus. And then, given these, and the presence of so large an assemblage, need it be added that most enjoyable time was had, and that the only thing left for regret was the fact that St. Patrick's day, like Christmas, came only once a year.

However, there have been other red-letter days, though no record has appeared in your columns. Under the guiding hand of Major Powell, one of our old unused barracks has been transformed into a bijou theatre, here, not long since, was produced La Planche's vaudeville comedietta "The Loan of a Lover," the characters being sustained by Mrs. Harvard, Miss Powell, Dr. Harvard, Captain Hailoran, Lieut. Clark, and Lieut. Schenck.

The air is full of rumors about the impending abandonment of this post. The Territorial Legislature, just before its adjournment, memorialized Congress to keep up Fort Abraham Lincoln, for a number of reasons. One of these reasons, favoring somewhat of sentiment, urged that the perpetuation of the fame of the great liberator would be thus enhanced. Considering the amount of patriotic excitement generated a year or two ago by the proposal to sell the frigate Hartford, it appears to your humble scribe as if in sparing the Hartford and abandoning Lincoln the patriots were straining at a gnat and swallowing a very large-sized camel.

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE first Saturday evening german of the season took place at the Hygeia Hotel March 16, and, notwithstanding the Lenten season, was largely attended. The cotillion was led by Mrs. Lockwood, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Stevens. The choruses were Mrs. J. P. McCoy, of Baltimore; Mrs. Dr. Brooke, of the garrison; Mrs. Preston, and Mrs. De Ere, of the garrison.

The favors were distributed by Mrs. Walke, of the garrison, and Miss Freeland, of Richmond. Among the dancers were Miss Frank and Lieut. Cottrell, Miss Alexander and Lieut. Darrow, Mrs. Hamilton and Lieut. Chamberlain, Miss Brooke and Lieut. Frote, Miss Berry and Lieut. Thompson, Miss Arnold and Mr. Carter, Miss Wyman and Lieut. Phillips, Miss De Ere and Major

Tucker, Miss Hill and Lieut. Walke, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Soule and Lieut. Harrow, Miss De Ere and Mr. Ward, Miss Bodeli and Mr. Bodeli, Miss Preston and Lieut. Ostheim, Miss Dahlman and Lieut. Anderson, Miss Fargo and Mr. Thompson, Miss Lester and Capt. Pahn, of the German Army, and Gen. Anderson and Miss Williams, of Richmond. Mrs. Dr. Brooke and daughter gave a tea at their handsome quarters in the garrison from 4 until 8, March 15. Mrs. Brooke was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Col. Bird, Mrs. Paymaster Tucker, of Washington, and Mrs. Dr. Alexander.

Old Point is getting the benefit of its full share of travel, and the Hygeia Hotel is having a season fully up to its veranda prosperity. Mr. John F. Chamberlin has about completed his arrangements for beginning the construction of a new hotel, which, when completed, will be one of the most attractive and elegant hotels on the Atlantic coast. The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Corea visited the post March 20, and was tendered a salute by Lieut.-Col. Frank

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H.

MARCH 19, 1889.

THE quiet life at our garrison was suddenly disturbed and sorrow brought among us, when, on the morning of the 14th inst., the news spread that one of our comrades, Corpl. James Kennedy, Bat. B, 5th Art., had been found dead in his bed that morning from heart failure. The funeral took place, with military honors, on Friday, March 15. The remains, escorted by nearly all of the garrison and the regimental band, were brought from the post to the quarantine coast at Millton, S. L., where the sailors were fired, and the farewell "taps" sounded. From there they were put aboard the Arthur for the journey to Cypress Hills, L. I. Two magnificent floral decorations (a cross and a shield) came from comrades and friends. The here-below quoted orders and resolutions fully exhibit the esteem in which the deceased was held by superiors as well as fellow-comrades:

"BATTERY B, 5th ARTILLERY.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., March 16, 1889.

"Orders No. 5.

"The battery commander desires to express his appreciation of the character of the late Corpl. James Kennedy, Bat. B, 5th Art., as a non-commissioned officer.

"The battery has lost by his death an intelligent, efficient and valuable non-commissioned officer, and the battery commander desires thus, not only to express his appreciation of the character of the man, but his sense of the loss to the battery.

"G. N. WHISTLER, 1st Lieut, 5th Art., comdg. Bat. B."

At a meeting held by the non-com. officers and privates the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late comrade, Corpl. James Kennedy;

"Whereas, In our relations with him as a soldier we always found him kind and generous, and a true man among men; and

"Resolved, That in the death of Corpl. James Kennedy, we have sustained the loss of a dear friend and beloved comrade, and we will tenderly cherish his memory until we too shall be summoned to roll call on Time's eternal camping ground—the bivouac of the dead.

"Resolved, That we extend to his relations our sincere and heartfelt sympathies in their great bereavement.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our battery as expressions of our deep sorrow at his loss.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relations, and also be furnished for publication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1st Sergt. Edward P. Grimes; Sergt. Frank Smith; Corpl. Samuel Wright; Corpl. Joseph P. Hayes; Pvt. Henry A. Stroub—Committee.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

The Independent says:

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Kate Goodwin, daughter of Lieut. Wm. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., to Mr. Geo. B. Markie, of Portland, Ore., several times a millionaire and a prominent land and mill owner. The marriage is expected to take place about the last of May or first of June.

The enlisted men are all happy and contented since the new order restoring to the canteen light wines and beer has been carried out.

The last german of the season before Lent was held last week, and was a grand success. Lieut. Jos. P. O'Neil, 14th Inf., led and introduced many new, novel, unique and military figures, which were highly enjoyed and kept up far into the "wee sma' hours," proving beyond a doubt that Lieut. O'Neil is an artist par excellence.

Capt. Tobey has the congratulations of his friends that little Walter has recovered from a very severe attack of typhoid fever.

Gen. Gibbon visited the Sound this week. The fine spring weather brings hundreds of people out from Portland every day and Sunday to see parades.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

The Times says:

Dr. Pierce, veterinary surgeon, was a visitor Sunday. The doctor says he enjoyed himself immensely while at Springfield, Mass.

Joe Fox, chief clerk in the Q. M. office at Fort Supply, was looking over the improvements during the week.

A school for the instruction of enlisted men has been opened with Chaplain Parker as superintendent. Twelve men are detailed from each troop to attend this school for four hours each day.

Chaplain Parker delivered a very interesting lecture Thursday on the "Progress of Astronomy."

Lieut. Chase has gone to Fort Assiniboine. He takes with him the best wishes of his old troop, B. He was an excellent 1st sergeant and there is no doubt but what he will make a splendid officer.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The Kansas City Times says:

The report of Capt. C. W. Whipple, secretary and treasurer of the Army Co-operative Fire Association, showing the operations of that institution at the end of the second year of its existence indicates that the success of the association is established beyond a doubt.

The board of officers convened to map out the work for summer encampments are in session.

Col. Forsyth and Wade have been guests of Gen. Merritt. Gen. McCook is able to be about again and is attending to his duties.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, March 17, occupied the pulpit of Chaplain McCleery and spoke upon "Temperance in its Relation to Making."

Lieut.-Col. Edward M. Hey, Inspector-General, made a tour of inspection of the military prison March 14.

The subalterns of the 6th Infantry are almost certain of gaining three fives during the year by the retirement of Capt. Britton and Carland and Lieut. Craft.

At an examination in law held before the judge of the Appellate Court, State of Illinois, recently, Lieut. J. F. Bell, 7th Cav., was admitted to the bar.

Asst. Surg. Macaulay has arrived from Fort Gibson, I. T., and reported for duty.

Lieut. Steele, 18th Inf., has returned from Mobile and will join his station in a few days at Denver.

Capt. John Carland has applied to be ordered before a retiring board.

Both Gen. McCook and Major Kline are confined to their quarters, being affected with a bad cold. Col. Wherry is in command of the post.

The March number of the Journal of the U. S. Cavalry

Association contains: "The Days of the Empire—Arizona 1855-1885," by Capt. C. C. Carr; "Recruiting for the Cavalry," by Col. R. F. Bernard; "A War Reminiscence," by Col. A. K. Arnold; "Some Changes in Our Equipment," by Col. J. K. Misher; "Revolver shooting," by Capt. W. P. Hall; "The New German Drill Book" and some deductions therefrom, by Lieut. A. L. Wagner; the translation of Prince Kraft von Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen's letter on cavalry is continued by Col. Hughes. 5. Letter—"How the Cavalry Lightens the Task of Infantry;" 6. Letter—"The Diminution of the Role of Cavalry in Actual Battle, Owing to the Effect of Fire;" 7. Letter—"The Part Which Cavalry Will in Future Play in the Actual Battle;" 8. Letter—"A Glance at the Future Duties of Cavalry." Also some interesting professional notes and reviews.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

MARCH 17 the Military Cricket club met and conquered the San Antonio club by a score of 47 to 28, in one inning.

COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

In a case recently tried at Fort Apache, Gen. Grierson, the reviewing authority, comments as follows: "On the second day of the trial Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf., absented himself from the session of the court. Appended to the record is an order of the C. O. Fort Grant, signed by Lieut. Leavell, as post adjutant, directing himself and one other member of the court to allow no other duty to interfere with that which was therein assigned them. Acting under that order of the post commander, Lieut. Leavell absented himself from duty as member of the General Court-martial, upon which he had been detailed by the Department Commander. An order convening a court-martial is a direction to the officers detailed to attend and act as such. An accused has a certain right to the presence of all the members of the court-martial before which he is tried, if not excused upon challenge, or prevented by some sufficient cause from attending. It has been frequently held that, save in some exceptional emergency, a post commander is not authorized to place or retain officers on duty interfering with their due attendance upon general courts. No great emergency existed at Fort Grant, when the post commander gave his order above referred to, and he executed his authority in issuing it. By his action in this case Lieut. Leavell made himself amenable to a charge of disobedience of orders; his detail by the Department Commander required his presence on the court, and took precedence over all duties imposed by the post commander. (G. C. M. O. & D. of Ariz.)"

COURSE AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

FOLLOWING is the text of the Bill to regulate the course at the Naval Academy:

That the Academic Board of the Naval Academy shall on or before the 30th day of September in each year separate the first class of naval cadets then commencing their final year into two divisions, as they may have shown special aptitude for the duties of the respective corps, in the proportion which the aggregate number of vacancies occurring in the preceding fiscal year ending on the 30th of June in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and Marine Corps of the Navy shall bear to the number of vacancies to be supplied from the Academy occurring during the same period in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy; and the cadets so assigned to the line and Marine Corps division of the first class shall thereafter pursue a course of study arranged to fit them for service in the line of the Navy, and the cadets so assigned to the Engineer Corps division of the first class shall thereafter pursue a separate course of study arranged to fit them for service in the Engineer Corps of the Navy, and the cadets shall thereafter, and until final graduation, at the end of their six years' course, take rank by merit with those in the same division, according to the merit marks; and from the final graduates of the line and Marine Corps division, at the end of their six years' course, appointments shall be made hereafter as it shall be necessary to fill vacancies in the lowest grades of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy and Marine Corps; and the vacancies in the lowest grades of the commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy shall be filled in like manner by appointments from the final graduates of the Engineer division at the end of their six years' course: *Provided*, That no greater number of appointments into the said lowest grades of commissioned officers shall be made each year than shall equal the number of vacancies which shall have occurred in the same grades during the fiscal year then current; such appointments to be made from the final graduates of the year, in the order of merit as determined by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, the assignment to be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the Academic Board at the conclusion of the fiscal year then current. But nothing herein contained shall reduce the number of appointments of final graduates at the end of their six years' course below 12 in each year to the line of the Navy, and not less than two shall be appointed annually to the Engineer Corps of the Navy, nor less than one annually to the Marine Corps; and if the number of vacancies in the lowest grades aforesaid, occurring in any year shall be greater than the number of final graduates of that year, the surplus vacancies shall be filled from the final graduates of following years, as they shall become available. And it is provided that in addition to the appointments to the Engineer Corps of the Navy hereby authorized, there may also be appointed five assistant engineers from the graduates in the order of merit of the Naval Academy of the class which finished its six years' course in June, 1896, to take rank and receive pay only from the date of their appointment; and said Engineer Corps is hereby enlarged for the purpose of the additional appointments hereby authorized.

Sec. 2. That after the 4th day of March, 1899, the minimum age of admission of cadets to the Academy shall be 15 years and the maximum age 29 years. Cadets shall be appointed one year in advance of the time of their admission to the Academy except in cases where by reason of death or other cause a vacancy occurs, which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENSACOLA NOTES.

THE most exciting incident of late was the escape of Zecloya, the Apache Indian. This knave was brought here from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to undergo punishment, and while working under guard escaped into the woods. The guard pursued him vainly, and then returned to Barracks for a mule. Col. Langdon turned out the entire garrison, and the two batteries, deployed as skirmishers, scoured the woods and bayou shores until midnight, acquiring much experience but no "Injun." About a week later he was captured near the city of Pensacola by some citizens. An empty stomach had forced him to the vicinity of the settlers in a Gipsy camp. All the country had been notified of the escape, and the even tenor of many lives was much disturbed. He has been provided with "ground tackle" since his return, in the shape of a ball and chain.

Col. Langdon left March 8 for his new post at San Francisco and Capt. Geo. S. Grimes is now in command of Fort Barrancas.

The entertainment given in the theatre at the Navy yard for the benefit of the poor of the Reservation was successful and realized about \$150. Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Drury, and Miss Augusta Oertling were among the leading spirits in the affair.

Much interest attaches to the expected Naval Commission to select a site for a Southern Navy yard. Some old folks say that they remember three previous commissions, but they came to naught; others fear a removal and a repetition of the old Philadelphia Navy-yard to League Island experience.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R. Adm. Bancroft Gherardi.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Summer. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Arrived at Cape Haytian, Hayti, March 3.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, March 7.

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At New York Navy-yard. Will soon leave to join North Atlantic Squadron at Key West.

5. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gills.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves Newport News March 30 for Rio de Janeiro.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. At Montevideo, Jan. 31.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Allen V. Reed. Relieved the *Swatara* as flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Montevideo March 10.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickens. At Montevideo Jan. 29.

European Station.—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Left Nice March 7 by way of Red Sea for Zanzibar and Madagascar.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Nice, France, Feb. 23.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Ohas. H. Davis. At Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 28. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. At Honolulu, S. I.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, March 8, and at Shanghai, China, March 20.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Sailed from Mare Island, Feb. 18, with supplies to fleet in Samoan waters.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia, Samoa Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Book. At Sitka, Alaska, Jan. 1. Has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, for repairs, which cannot be made at Sitka or by the ship's company.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Panama Jan. 13 for Samoa.

VANDALLIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain C. M. Schoonmaker. Arrived at Apia, Samoa, Feb. 23. All well.

1st Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Ordered to command.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer sails from San Francisco March 30.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 20. If she meets with no mishaps she ought to be in New York about April 15. Address mail to care commandant Navy-yard, N. Y.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The *Essex* arrived at Gibraltar, March 19, homeward bound. It is expected the vessel will arrive in New York about the middle of April. She will touch at Madeira for coal.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Hong Kong, China, Feb. 11.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan, awaiting orders of Navy Department. She will be condemned and sold on station. Lieutenant Commander W. W. Reisinger is at present in charge of the vessel.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. Was to be at Nagasaki, Japan, about Feb. 24, and from there proceed to Shanghai China.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Tientsin, China, Jan. 29.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. At Cape Town, Africa, March 12, as reported by cable.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at St. Thomas, March 13, en route to Hampton Roads. Address mail to latter place.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At Colon, U. S. C. Feb. 11. Address mail at present to U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At New York Navy-yard.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. En route with stores from Norfolk to New York.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. Left Montevideo Feb. 16 for Hampton Roads, Va., with the officers and crew of the Tallapoosa, and expected to arrive middle of April. Will then be assigned to North Atlantic Squadron.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings). Commander H. F. Picking. At Erie, Pa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan. Arrived at Panama March 3.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. On the Southern coast of California on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy yard, Cal. Will soon sail for Alaska.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Sterling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Will be rigged out and sent to New York to take part in Centennial celebration April 30.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Phillip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Loma. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonius*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Adams—Mare Island, Cal. To be repaired, and expects to be ready for commission some time in June, 1899.

Jamestown—At Navy yard, Norfolk, undergoing repairs.

Junata—Navy-yard, N. Y. Will be transferred to the Training Service.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished. Comdr. James M. Forsyth ordered to command.

Troquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Orders sent March 11 to go ahead with repairs.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Austrian frigate *Saida* arrived in New Orleans, March 15, from Colon, to refurnish and repair. She is commanded by Chevalier De Becker, carries 600 men and many cadets, being in use as a schoolship of the Austrian Navy. She is making a tour around the world.

The Board of Inspection of which Rear-Admiral Jouett is president has been ordered to inspect the monitor fleet now at Richmond, Va. Secretary Tracy is anxious to acquaint himself with the exact condition of all the ships in the Service, and what length of time will be required to put them in service in case of emergency. The Board will also visit New York and Philadelphia for a similar purpose.

The double-turreted monitor *Puritan* will soon be towed to Newport News, where she will be put in the large Simpson dry dock, recently completed, to have her bottom thoroughly scraped and painted. After the work is completed the monitor will be sent back to the yard to be rebuilt in accordance with the provision of the act of Congress authorizing the rebuilding of the *Terror*, *Monitor*, *Monadnock* and *Amphitrite*.

The new dry dock in course of construction at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., will be ready for use about the 1st of May next. The dock at the New York yard will not be ready much before October next. Simpson Brothers, of New York, have the contract for the construction of these docks, as they have for that at the League Island yard. These docks are each about 500 feet long, and when completed will be the largest in use in the country—even larger than that now in operation at Newport News, Va.

The first trial of Lieut. Peral's electric submarine vessel took place at San Fernando, near Cadiz, March 6. Thousands of enthusiastic spectators witnessed the experiments. Telegrams state that the vessel worked well on the surface, but that a portion of the machinery became heated, and the tide carried the vessel into shallow water, where she grounded. She was got off, however, and returned to the arsenal. A submarine trial will take place shortly.

In a letter to Lord Randolph Churchill on the proposed further outlay upon the Navy, Sir E. J. Reed severely criticizes the naval shipbuilding policy of England since 1870, when he ceased to be Chief Constructor of the Navy. He charges Ministers with unfaithfulness, their advisers with professional incapacity and Parliament with neglect. It is stated in this letter that the weakness and inefficiency of England's Navy are chiefly due to the fact that the designs of ships are prepared in secret at the Admiralty without the assistance of outsiders, technical or naval. He is opposed to further outlay on the Navy, not because more ships are not wanted, but because the British Admiralty is incapable of designing vessels that are "battleworthy." His letter is issued in the form of a pamphlet.

BIDS for the construction of the machinery of the armored battle-ship *Texas* will be opened at the Navy Department April 3, and on the same date the bids for the coast defence vessel will be opened.

An oil man proposes to save Coney Island from the sea by building a tank filled with fish or crude oil and running pipes from it 150 feet off the beach, so that oil can be turned on when needed to allay the fury of the waves.

The fumigation of the *Yantic*, now at the Navy-yard, New York, has been completed, and the health authorities report her as completely divested of all yellow fever germs contracted during her recent trip to Hayti. She will soon be ordered to reinforce the North Atlantic squadron, but will not, unless some emergency arises, proceed further south than Key West.

It was expected that the Union Iron Works of San Francisco would have been among the bidders for the construction of the machinery of the *Maine*. It was found, however, that by the provision of the contract the machinery would have to be set up in the ship in New York, and as this would involve a heavy outlay for transportation in case they got the contract, they concluded not to submit their proposal.

SECRETARY TRACY has decided that a retired officer of the Navy cannot accept a position in the consular service without vacating his commission. This decision was prompted by the application of P. A. Engineer H. E. Rhoades, U. S. N., retired, for a leave of absence for the purpose of accepting a position under the State Department, and is based upon the decisions of the Court of Claims and Attorney General in the cases of Generals Sickles and Badeau.

The report of the Board of Officers in favor of changing the rate of petty officers in the Navy, which failed to receive Secretary Whitney's approval before he went out of office, recommended radical changes in the ratings, and many new ones were added, such as seamen electricians, torpedoists, divers, ordnance attendants, and the like, and carried with them a corresponding increase of pay. Congress, however, refused to appropriate the \$300,000 required for this increase in the personnel of the Navy.

The Secretary of State has received from Kennedy, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, a report on the recent riot at Chin Kiang, China. It appears that on Feb. 5 the Consul General received from Consul Jones, at Chin Kiang, telegraphic news of the riot and threatened attack on the Consulate and a request for protection. As there was no American man-of-war immediately available, the British Consul General was communicated with and a British man-of-war was started from Shanghai on Feb. 6 for Chin Kiang.

It has been discovered that the large 16-foot bending rolls supplied to the Norfolk Navy-yard for use in the construction of the *Texas*, do not meet the requirements of the contract in that the rolls are made to be adjusted by hand instead of steam power. The contractors are now altering the rolls to make them conform to the terms of the contract. After the rolls were purchased it was found that their capacity was limited 16 feet plates, while the bottom plates of the *Texas* are 20 feet in length. This mistake was made in the Norfolk Navy-yard, but it will not materially delay the construction of the *Texas*, as the rolls can be used for a large range of work, and new 20-foot rolls can be procured by the time they are needed, which will be at least six months hence.

The New York Sun says: "There must be some mistake about the report that the *Yantic* has been, or is to be, ordered back to Hayti. There is nothing in the present situation of affairs in that island which requires the presence of a large fleet of American war vessels, much less the risk of the lives of any American Naval officers or seamen. Two or three months ago the *Yantic* came North from Port-au-Prince, her rotten wooden hull saturated with yellow fever germs. There were five cases on the *Yantic* and three deaths. To send the ship with its lurking infection back at this season of the year is, according to all the lessons of experience, to invite an almost certain recurrence of the fever on board of her. It is sending men to death in a vessel marked for pestilence. In the absence of any emergency of the service, this seems unnecessary, if not, in fact, almost inhuman."

A RESCUING fleet, consisting of H. M. S. *Alexandra* (flagship on the Mediterranean), *Temeraire*, *Albion*, *Landrail*, *Sampson*, and *Hellepont*, also the salvage steamer *Berger Wilhelm*, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been sent to the assistance of the heavy British ironclad *Sultan*, which has been ashore in the Mediterranean for a fortnight and in imminent danger of breaking up. She is a vessel of 9,200 tons and carries a crew of 272 men, under the command of Capt. Ernest Rice. While making a passage some time ago between Malta and Gibraltar she ran aground at Comino, one of the Maltese islands, midway between Malta and Gizo. A heavy sea being on at the time, it was then thought it was all over with the ironclad, but she managed to hold together until the sea went down sufficiently to enable all hands to leave her.

The work on the machinery of the *Maine* involves one of the largest undertakings in the line of marine engineering yet undertaken in this country. The engines for the *Maine* will be required to develop 9,000 horse power as a mean of a four hours' continuous trial trip. For each additional unit of horse power obtained over and above the specified 9,000 the contractors will receive a bonus of \$100. For every unit of horse power which the engines fail to develop of the 9,000 demanded the contractors will forfeit \$100, provided, however, that the mean of the number of horse power as indicated for the four hours' run does not fall below 8,000. In the event of the horse power shown being under 8,000 the Government will refuse to accept the vessel, and the contractors will be required to pull down and remove the machinery within 60 days of the date of refusal. Should the Department award the contract to the Quintard Works work will be begun on the *Maine's* machinery about May 1 next. By that time the machinery of the *Concord* and *Bennington* will be clear of the machine shop bed plates. The work on the *Maine's* hull is being pushed slowly.

MESSESS. SELIGMAN Bros., Bankers, at London, England, have been appointed special fiscal agents of the Navy Department at London.

ENSIGN G. F. ORMSBY will be tried by Court-martial at Mare Island, Cal., April 1, by a Court of which Commo. John Irwin is president.

REPAIRS on the Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks, damaged by the cyclone last January, will be commenced at once. Congress has appropriated \$20,000 for this work.

The Naval Advisory Board has been ordered to assemble at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on March 22 to consider proposed changes in the draft arrangement of the small boats of the *Chicago* and certain other changes in the interior arrangements of that vessel.

AS SOON as the repairs to the schoolship *Saratoga* are completed she will be turned over to the State of Pennsylvania to be used as a State training ship, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Comdr. Jas. M. Forsyth, recently promoted, will be ordered to command her.

It is understood that the double-turreted monitor *Amphitrite*, now at the Harlan and Hollingsworth shop, Wilmington, will shortly be turned over to the Navy-yard, League Island, where the work of rebuilding her will be completed, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved August 3, 1886.

The Naval Examining Board for the examination of candidates for admission into the Navy as assistant surgeons is now in session at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa. It consists of Medical Director A. C. Gorgas, Medical Inspector J. H. Clark, and Surgeon Thomas H. Streets. The Board will on the 1st of April move its headquarters to the Naval Hospital, New York. At the present time there are thirteen vacancies in the Medical Corps.

The new law regulating the new course at the Naval Academy will go into effect at the close of the present academic year. The candidates for admission will commence reporting about May 18 and when the new class is formed and regularly entered the new classification of the cadets will be made. It will be done entirely by the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, as their record and aptitude for any special branch is known to them much better than to Navy Department officials.

SECRETARY TRACY has received a favorable report on the new gunboat *Yorktown*, from the board of inspection, of which Commo. Fitzhugh is president. They report that she has been completed in accordance with the contract and is sufficiently strong to bear her weights of every description. The members of the Board were favorably impressed with the clean condition of the ship. All that she lacks to be put in commission immediately is the setting-up of her dynamo for electric lighting and the supply of her battery.

REAR ADMIRAL S. B. LUCE, of the Navy, will be placed on the retired list on Monday next, he having reached the age of 62 years, the limit allowed by law. His retirement will promote the following officers: Commodore D. B. Harmony, to Rear Admiral; Capt. F. M. Ramsay, to Commodore; Lieutenant Commander R. B. Bradford, to Commander; Lieutenant E. C. Leutze, to Lieutenant Commander; Lieutenant (junior grade) C. M. McCartney, to Lieutenant; and Ensign John M. Quinby to be Lieutenant (junior grade). The retirement of Commander Charles A. Schetky will promote Lieut.-Comdr. George A. Converse to Commander, Lieut. F. P. Gilmore to be Lieutenant Commander, Lieut. (junior grade) Frank E. Beatty to Lieutenant, and Ensign Thomas S. Rodgers to be Lieutenant (junior grade). The next retirement for age will be that of Rear Admiral J. E. Jouett, which takes place in May, 1889.

As predicted by the JOURNAL, Secretary Tracy has issued orders resuming work on the various ships under repairs at the several navy-yards. Congress appropriated \$150,000 for this purpose, to supply a deficiency in the regular Naval Appropriation bill. The estimate sent in was for \$350,000, but the Conference Committee of the two houses lopped off \$200,000. With the small sum allowed it is hardly possible that it will suffice to complete all the work in the next three months. The repairs on the *Pensacola*, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, will take more than that amount. The *Yantic* and *Boston*, at New York, *Iroquois* and *Adams*, at Mare Island, and the three training ships, *Jamestown*, *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*, are the ships that the money will be expended upon. The *Iroquois* will need but little repairs, as the work on the ship was well advanced before the appropriation was exhausted. The ship will be ready in about six weeks for officers and crew.

The Navy longevity and receiving ship claims provided for in the last Deficiency act are being disposed of at a rapid rate by the Navy Pay Office in Washington and the disbursing officer of the Navy Department. The limitation clause, prompted by the Chandler resolution, necessitated a readjustment of a large number of the claims by the accounting officers. That work has been pushed at a sufficiently rapid rate to keep the disbursing officers continually at work signing and mailing checks. In the readjustment the accounting officers construed the limitation clause as applying to the receiving ship claims only. At least 70 per cent. of the amount involved in this class of claims, it is stated, were shut out. In some few instances the full amount was cut off and in others, involving a thousand or more dollars, only a few dollars were allowed. Through an error on the part of Congress, about \$15,000 worth of claims, not affected by the limitation, were left unprovided for.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN S. ALMY, U. S. N., furnishes to the New York Herald some important suggestions in regard to the many shipwrecks on our coast during the prevalence of or after easterly winds. He shows that they produce a current setting strongly towards the land and make it unusually important for vessels approaching the shore to keep the lead going, meanwhile slowing the vessel. The admiral says further: "A vessel leaving New York, the capes of the Delaware, or the capes of the Chesapeake, bound to a Southern port or to the West Indies, with the wind from the eastward, or having been from the eastward for a few days previously, should always steer a point or two higher to

seaward until off Cape Hatteras, keeping the lead going occasionally and the sharpest kind of lookout while the wind is in from the eastward. The same thing is to be observed in coming from the southward—that is, when up to and off Cape Hatteras—to steer a point or two more off shore if the wind is, or has been, to the eastward. As a steamer drifts less than a sailing vessel she need not make so much difference from the direct course."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MARCH 15.—Lieutenant Commanders George A. Converse and Royal B. Bradford, and Lieutenant (junior grade) Harry H. Hosley, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick N. Ogden to the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

MARCH 16.—Commander James M. Forsyth, to hold himself in readiness to command the school ship *Saratoga*.

Surgeon R. A. Marmion, to the receiving ship Franklin April 1.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton and Assistant Paymaster Thos. J. Cowie, to examination for promotion.

Acting Gunner Joel C. Evans, to temporary duty in the Ordnance Department, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MARCH 20.—Commodore A. E. K. Benham, to command the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on March 21.

Detached.

MARCH 15.—Assistant Surgeon Patrick H. Bryant, from the receiving ship St. Louis, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Acting Boatswain John Costello, to the Pensacola. Surgeon N. McP. Forebee, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon W. G. Farwell, from the receiving ship Franklin, April 1, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 20.—Lieutenant E. J. Dorn, as assistant inspector of steel, March 31, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to special duty in connection with the Naval Advisory Board.

Leave.

Chaplain H. B. Hibben is granted 90 days' leave.

Retired.

Commander Charles A. Schetky, from March 22.

Nominations.

MARCH 20.—Edward Rhodes Stitt, of South Carolina, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill a vacancy.

Lieutenant Frank F. Fletcher, junior grade, to be a lieutenant, from Feb. 19, vice Jouett, discharged. Ensign Percival J. Werlich, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, from Feb. 19, vice Fletcher, promoted. Lieutenant Alexander Sharp, junior grade, to be a lieutenant, from March 15, vice Winslow, retired. Ensign Simon Cook, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, from March 15, vice Sharp, promoted.

Lieutenant Harry H. Hosley, junior grade, to be a lieutenant, from March 17, vice Abbott, deceased.

Ensign John H. Fillmore, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, from March 17, vice Hosley, promoted.

Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, to be a chief engineer, from Jan. 9, vice Wells, deceased.

Assistant Engineer Reynolds T. Hall, to be a passed assistant engineer, from Jan. 9, vice Aston and Jones, promoted.

Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, to be a chief engineer, from Jan. 27, vice Dade, retired.

Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, to be a passed assistant engineer, from Feb. 19, vice Chasmar, promoted, and Gardner, retired.

MARINE CORPS.

MARCH 16.—Major Green Clay Goodloe, paymaster of the U. S. Marine Corps, ordered to pay U. S. Marines at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending March 22:

James Ford, 2d class fireman, died March 5 at Naval Hospital, New York.

R. Chandler, rear admiral, commanding Asiatic station, died Feb. 11 at Shanghai, China.

John S. Abbott, lieutenant, died March 14 at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

OKLAHOMA.

On March 21 the following was sent:

Commanding General, Division Missouri, Chicago:

The act of Congress, approved March 2, 1876, provides in substance that no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the land recently ceded to the United States by the Creek and Seminole Indians until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President, and that no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any rights therein.

The President directs that the officers under your command cause the people to be fully informed of these provisions of the law, and that they take and preserve the names of all persons who may enter the Territory in violation of this provision, so that the same may be enforced by the Land Department when said lands are lawfully opened for settlement. By order of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. C. KILPATRICK, A. G.

ROBERT SIGEL, son of Gen. Franz Sigel, who pleaded guilty to forging checks of pensioners, was sentenced on Thursday to six years' imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary.

RUSSIAN officials have tested and reported favorably upon a Russian invention for applying the revolver principle to the barrels of Berdan rifles. By this arrangement a machine gun is obtained which will fire 400 shots a minute.

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we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

The Burlington Free Press, referring to our recent
statement that we have never had a Cabinet, within
our recollection, that was better organized for dis-
tinctively executive action than General Harrison's,
says: "As the JOURNAL is entirely out of politics,
this may be considered a candid and unbiased
opinion."

The movement in Orange to provide a monument
to Gen. G. B. McClellan, has taken definite shape,
and will be energetically pursued.

EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

THE importance of having every man in the Army
possessed of at least the rudiments of education
cannot be questioned, but we find that doubt
is expressed by some officers of our Army as to the
wisdom of providing this education after enlistment
by the means of compulsory instruction, such as is
called for by G. O. No. 9, A. G. O. It is easy to
compel the enlisted soldier to sit for an hour or two
each day with a book in his hand, but it is not so
easy to force him to learn the letters of the alphabet
if he is not willing to do so. Some men have posi-
tive prejudice or superstition regarding education.
We know of one excellent and valuable soldier, the
senior corporal of his company, who deserted be-
cause his captain required him to go, for an hour
each day when not on other duty, to the orderly
room to be taught to write. It has been decided
that an officer at the Leavenworth School cannot be
punished for refusing to study. The same rule
must in justice apply to enlisted men. Under the
voluntary system heretofore in vogue the post
schools produced good results, though but slimly
attended. We all know the effect of compulsion,
and the chances are that the men who have made
good improvement in voluntary education may
prove the most intractable when education is forced
upon them. It is told of an Emperor of China that
he issued a decree forbidding one of his subjects
who had lived for eighty five years in his native
hamlet, from ever leaving it, so that his record of
immobility might be made complete. Though the
old man had never before desired to go beyond the
bounds of his village, he became at once so pos-
sessed with the desire to travel that he took to his
bed and died of chagrin. This illustrates human
nature. The recruiting office is the place to begin
the work of educating the Army. We now require
the utmost physical perfection in the would-be re-
cruit. Let him also be examined as to his pro-
ficiency in "the three Rs," or at least in "readin'
and ritin," and if deficient reject him. If proper
attention is paid to this matter in the selection of
recruits we shall have less difficulty in carrying out
the provisions of G. O. No. 9.

In proposing to raise the standard of education of
the recruit we do not intend to cut off from enlist-
ment men who cannot read or write the English
language, but it should be imperative that he can
read or write some language. Some of our best and
most valuable enlisted men and some few good offi-
cers could not read or write English, scarcely speak
it, when enlisted, but they were educated men in
their own language and very soon acquired ours.
This has been and is especially true of the Germans.
The sergeant-major of one regiment which we recall
could neither speak, read nor write English when
enlisted. Now he is so good an English scholar that
on rare occasions he has ventured, and always prop-
erly, to correct the grammar or spelling even of
his colonel.

The graduating exercises at the Military and
Naval Academies occur at the same time this year
—June 1 to 8. The members of the Board of Vis-
itors, on the part of Congress, to witness the ex-
aminations were appointed during the closing days
of the last session. They are: Senators C. K. Davis
of Minn. and John W. Daniels of Va., and Repre-
sentatives S. M. Robertson of La., S. S. Yoder of
Ohio and E. W. Stecle of Ind. to the Military
Academy; and Senators H. M. Teller of Col. and M.
C. Butler of S. C., and Representatives H. A. Her-
bert of Ala., Wm. McAdoo of N. J. and C. H.
Grosvenor of Ohio to the Naval Academy. The
Presidential members will not be announced before
May 1. The graduating class at West Point num-
bers 48, at Annapolis 41. Of the former over half
will receive commissions as full 2d lieutenant's im-
mediately upon graduation, there being already 18
assured vacancies with over three months for unex-
pected casualties to occur. Of the naval graduates
not more than one-third will receive commissions.

The new Army Register for 1889, now at least a
month overdue, will be issued by the close of the
week. It has been stated that the unusual delay is
due to an error on the part of the Adjutant Gen-
eral's Office in the index. This is a mistake. The
first delay was occasioned by the Senate's delay in

acting upon certain nominations bearing date of 1888. Shortly after these were finally confirmed and the book about to be put to press, it was decided to elaborate the index so as to include staff service, relative and lineal rank. This involved considerable extra work and consequently further delay. The new index was finally completed, and revised proof sheets returned to the printer the early part of the week. With the exception of the elaborated index there is no change in the make up of the new book.

THE Navy will find new cause for encouragement in what was said as to his purposes concerning it by Secretary Tracy, in his speech at the Brooklyn dinner, the most important portion of which we publish elsewhere. The Secretary distinctly declares and promises that during his administration the Navy-yards will not be made asylums for the inefficient, the incompetent and worthless mechanics; whatever the politics of the appointees he will insist "that they be skilful and efficient foremen and skilful and worthy mechanics." He is not a man to make such a promise lightly, or with view to political effect. When he says it he means it and his promise will be redeemed. Further, he tells us he proposes to rid himself of every obstacle that shall prevent or hinder in the slightest degree the devotion of all his powers and all his ability to the faithful discharge of the duties of his high office. His abilities are great, and he possesses what is after all one of the chief of all capacities—the capacity for work, for persistent effort. Guided, as we are sure it will be in his case, by a disposition to do his best, without fear, without favor, with strict justice and impartiality, we are confident that the work already begun for rehabilitating our Navy will be prosecuted under the new Administration with vigor and success.

In his speech at the Brooklyn dinner, in honor of Secretary Tracy on Saturday night last, ex-Mayor Low said: "When I was in England in 1886 I chanced to sit next to a gentleman who had been a midshipman in the British Navy at the time when Farragut was in Europe in the flagship *Franklin*. One day, he told me, he commanded the boat which took the sturdy old admiral back to his own flagship from the ship of the English admiral. As they broke away from the side of the heavily armed vessel Admiral Farragut said to him: 'Young gentleman, if you live you will see the armor come off the sides of ships just as it has come off the sides of men.'" This accords with the opinion we have always held. Admiral Farragut's remark was strictly in accord with the analogy of history. Armor for soldiers was rejected because the increase in the offensive power of weapons made it useless, and the present tendency in naval warfare is in the same direction.

THE present efforts in the direction of efficient heavy artillery practice recall the elaborate report on the subject made by Major J. P. Sanger in April, 1888, and which Major General Schofield, then commanding the Division of the Atlantic, submitted to the War Department, calling attention to the details of the work elaborated "by Major Sanger, with rare ability, intelligence and industry." The General then expressed the hope that the initial efforts would be found worthy of encouragement. That they have been so found is now a matter of record, and it is gratifying to know that this important branch of military instruction is receiving a full measure of attention.

WITH the element of seniority in his favor, coupled with his excellent record and fine qualifications for the office, there can be little doubt of General Kelton's advancement to the head of the Adjutant General's Department upon the retirement of General Drum in May next. That being the conclusion of everybody familiar with the situation, speculation has been diverted from the higher to the lower office. This being the first staff appointment President Harrison will have, the result will be awaited for with more than ordinary interest. There will be no lack of material to select from, it may be depended upon. Candidates are already looming up. Captain Morgan Taylor, of the Ordnance Department, is among the early comers, and Captain Bourke, 3d Cavalry, nothing

daunted by his ill success in the run for the inspectorship, will, it is said, compete for the coming prize.

THE New York *Herald* has received information from a "Naval friend," who is described as "a philosophical sea-dog with a touch of the cynic," that "there is a real aristocracy in the United States," viz.: "the officers of the United States Navy, who, by common consent, are treated with special courtesy and are given special advantages wholly irrespective of their merits and character." We are further told that "their incomes are limited," a fact which some of our Naval readers may already have discovered. "To what," this officer was asked, "do you attribute this aristocratic characteristic of the Navy?" "Partly to the 'gentility' of the profession of arms," he replied; "partly to the tendency of Naval officers to bring up their sons in the same career, thus creating well known 'Naval families,' and partly to the fact that a commission in the Navy is attainable only by a man brought up as an officer from early boyhood. There is no possibility of an enlisted man coming to the quarterdeck. It is this last fact which bars out the Army from the American aristocracy." He further informed his interrogator "that there is no desire for a wider future among the enlisted men in the Navy. There is a small number of sea lawyers who are always ready to growl at the absence of incentives to ambition in the blue jacket's life. But the best men do not aspire to an officer's billet. Unless a radical re-organization of the whole Service be made it would be better to retain the aristocracy as a sacred and holy thing, not to be interfered with or diluted. It is always a mistake to mix two systems, and as long as the Navy calls for special sailorman's training and prepares all its officers by a special course of education, so long the aristocratic element should remain as it is."

A STATEMENT that there were only two sons of the officers of the Revolution now living has called out a number of letters to the New York Times, giving facts to the contrary. Jacob Morris, who served on the staffs of General Gates and General Charles Lee as major and as colonel on the staff of Benedict Arnold, whose treason so cut him to the heart that he would not in his old age draw his pension as colonel, had, at the age of 74, by a second wife, a son, who is still living at the age of 57. This correspondent must be a little out on his dates somewhere, as Jacob Morris was born at Morrisania on December 28, 1755, and died at Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, June 10, 1844. He must have been 77 when his son was born, or that son must be now in his 60th year. Jacob was a member of both branches of the New York Legislature, and he had a nephew, Lewis Nelson, a graduate of the Military Academy, who was brevetted major for meritorious conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and killed at Monterey. Lewis left a son, Lewis Owen, who was an officer of the 1st Artillery, who commanded the only battery in Texas that did not surrender to the Confederates at the outbreak of the war. He was colonel of the 13th New York, and was killed at Cold Harbor while in command of a brigade, falling as his father did, cheering his men in an assault.

THESE are busy times with the Bureaus of the Navy Department, especially the Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, which have to do with the preparation of plans for the new vessels of war. Both of these bureaus are working with an increased number of officers and draftsmen in order to facilitate the work.

Secretary Tracy is anxious to see the work of rehabilitation progress. It is rather early to anticipate what his policy in this direction will be, but he starts in with apparent confidence in his bureau chiefs and other officers, and as if he intended to depend upon their advice and assistance in all matters relating to the designs of ships. With the Chiefs of Bureaus of Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering sitting as a board to prepare the general characteristics, and the two last bureaus to work out the details, the vessels contracted for by Secretary Tracy may be regarded as the production of the Navy Department. These two bureaus are now at work upon the detailed plans for the eight new vessels authorized during the first session of the 50th Congress, and the board of bureau chiefs have been directed to proceed as rapidly as possible with the preparation of general plans for the new vessels authorized at the past session. Good progress has already been made with the detailed drawings of three 2,000-ton cruisers or gunboats and the two 3,000-ton cruisers represented in the eight vessels above mentioned, and as the plans for the Thomas vessel recently authorized are pretty well in shape, the Department will be in condition to advertise for proposals for the construction of at least six of the twelve vessels authorized and not yet advertised for within the next three months. Should the Sec-

retary be satisfied with the performance of the *Vesuvius* and her guns at a trial soon to be made a contract for another vessel of this type will be entered into by July 1.

THE accounting officers' interpretation of the Supreme Court's decision in the Watson case is anxiously awaited by the probable beneficiaries. At last accounts the certified copy of the Court's opinion had not reached the Second Auditor of the Treasury. Until its receipt, Auditor Day will not announce his ultimatum, but having read the text of the decisions published in the *JOURNAL* he will be prepared to act promptly when the subject comes officially before him. Notwithstanding the fact that the accounting officers have uniformly and steadfastly ruled against an allowance for cadet service for the past 48 years, the opinion of the highest tribunal in the country clearly holds that they were in error, and proceeding upon the theory that it is never too late to right a wrong, it is reasonably certain that their action will be favorable. Those who have talked informally with treasury officials are encouraged to that belief. Some even go so far as to predict that the accounting officers will be liberal enough in their view to construe the opinion as allowing credit for enlisted service since 1833. This is probably going too far, but it is only a question of time when the courts will force such a conclusion. A case involving that point is now pending in the Court of Claims. The only point in the Watson opinion in which there can be any question is the limitation clause. The language of the Court on this point we believe, after consulting with many competent officials, places the limitation upon the Watson claim only. If the Court intended it to apply to all other claims of the same character it certainly did not say so, and in view of the fact that the other claims have never been before the Court of Claims, to which tribunal the six years' limitation applies only, such a dictum would be unconstitutional.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH spoke before the Congregational Club of New York on Monday evening on "The Sympathy of Nations," and in the course of his remarks said: "Commercial differences can, should, and undoubtedly will be settled by arbitration, but it would fail in a case where a nation's honor had been injured, where the controversy was one in which the people felt that their manhood had been insulted by an affront offered to their country. War has not been without its virtues. It has done more than anything else to elevate our standard of humanity. As a proof of this, witness the kindly treatment of the wounded and of prisoners in recent wars and compare that treatment with the horrible butcheries of wounded and prisoners in the earlier conflicts. The wars of America, and I speak as an Englishman, certainly have been necessary and resulted in incalculable good, which could only have been accomplished by strife."

THE proceedings of the Naval Institute, Vol. 48, contains an interesting and valuable article on "Sheathed and Unsheathed Ships." The author, Mr. Philip Hicbhorn, Naval Constructor, U. S. N., has treated this important subject exhaustively, having made many comparisons of foreign vessels, and considered the expressed opinions of the most eminent and successful constructors of the present day. The article gives very minutely the best known method of applying the sheathing, together with speed and endurance tables; also approximate cost of sheathing and the ultimate cost in the lifetime of the ships. The author's aim has been to present a concise statement from which may be drawn an unbiased opinion of the comparative merits of the two systems.

THE exchange of stations between the 2d and 4th Regiments of Artillery, heretofore presaged by the *JOURNAL*, and several other minor changes, are announced in General Orders issued from Army Headquarters on March 21. Unless there should be an unexpected surplus in the transportation fund no further changes need be expected during the current fiscal year.

SECRETARY PROCTOR has appointed Captain Edmund R. Morse, of Rutland, Vt., his private secretary. Captain Morse is a graduate of Cornell University, of the class of 1873, and has until recently been actively engaged in the management of the marble interests controlled by Secretary Proctor. He is a member of the Bar, and holds a commission in the National Guard of Vermont.

THE list of officers on college duty numbers 49, leaving one vacancy under the recent act increasing the number of Army officers eligible for such duty from 40 to 53. None of the ten additional Naval officers has yet been assigned and all applications are being refused on account of a scarcity of young off-

cers. These facts constitute an answer to a question put to us by a correspondent, "Constant Reader."

THE NAVAL PRISON.

More than ten years ago, Lieut.-Colonel John L. Broome, U. S. M. C., was ordered by the Navy Department to investigate a number of civil prisons and report a plan for the erection of a suitable building for naval convicts near the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn. This he did with much zeal and interest, and submitted what was regarded as an excellent scheme, but nothing came of it and violators of law continued to be confined at the several barracks, the "Cob Dock," and in such State prisons as allowed their use. As a consequence, owing to limited accommodations, the barrack cells were always crowded and prisoners with unexpired sentences had frequently to be released to make way for newcomers. This gave the important matter of punishment the characteristics of a lottery and accomplished little, if anything, for the discipline of the Navy. Other marine officers earnestly advocated a permanent and commodious prison, but with so little encouragement that no decisive step was taken until absolute necessity compelled it.

At comparatively small expense, a portion of the first floor of a massive stone warehouse used by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing was finally converted into a fairly secure prison and provided with cells, measuring 6x9 feet, that will contain 42 men. Quarters were also provided for the marine guard, a building for washing purposes, steam heater, etc., and a small recreation yard. The commanding marine officer at Boston was made *ex officio* commander of the prison, and a system of regulations adopted which has worked exceedingly well. The health, order, cleanliness and discipline are reported as approximating perfection and although the prisoners make few complaints none of them exhibit any desire to return when discharged.

As there was contention among several of the bureaus of the Navy Department as to which should father the prison, Mr. Whitney, during his last week of office, decided that the Judge Advocate General was the proper person, and the future of this correctional institution now rests in great measure with him.

When one contemplates the growth and capacity of the Military Prison at Leavenworth, it becomes very apparent that to meet the demands of an enlisted force of 10,000 sailors and marines, the Pinelore Prison at Boston must soon be enlarged. Already its maximum capacity has been reached and the old plan of discharging the surplus may have to be resorted to.

The Tactical Board, after several weeks of suspense, has finally received orders to assemble at West Point for the purpose of continuing the work of preparation of the new tactics and practical experiments therewith. It was at first proposed to send the Board to Fort Leavenworth, afterwards to New York City, and later to the Washington Barracks. An order had been prepared sending them to the latter place and preparations were being made for going there when another order made its appearance directing the Board to convene at West Point. They will start for the new field of duty some time next week. The quarters at present occupied by them in the Secretary of War's old office in the north wing of the State, War and Navy Department Building will be occupied by the Lydecker Court-martial which convenes on Monday next.

When the nominations of the non-commissioned officers first came up for consideration in the Senate, it is understood that several Senators took occasion to criticize some of the appointments, on the ground that they had not actually served in the ranks of the Army; that they enlisted with an implied understanding that they were to be recommended for promotion, and that from the very date of enlistment they obtained details as clerks, post school teachers, and continued to serve as such until designated for promotion. It was also argued that the vacancies to which they were assigned properly belonged to this year's graduates. These arguments delayed final action for several days, but were not sufficient to prevent final confirmation.

ALTHOUGH there are several other candidates in the field, it is pretty generally accepted by Navy officials that Commodore D. B. Harmony will be

appointed to succeed himself as Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks on March 27, when his present term expires. His promotion to Rear Admiral occurs two days prior to the time that he will, in all probability, be nominated for reappointment. Among the other candidates are Commodores Weaver, Irwin and McCann, and Captain Remey. In the event of Commodore Harmony's reappointment, he will be the first bureau chief with the rank of rear admiral that the Navy has had for many years.

A HANDY Register of the War Department, dated Jan. 1, 1889, has made its appearance, and is replete with interesting information concerning the personnel of the Department.

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL JOHN N. MACOMB, U. S. Army, retired, died March 16, at his residence in Washington, after a short illness. He was born in New York, entered West Point in 1828, was graduated in 1832, assigned to the 4th U. S. Artillery, and served in the Black Hawk Expedition in 1838, being transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. Subsequently he was engaged in the survey of the northwestern lakes as principal assistant and as engineer in charge from 1851 to 1856. The lake survey proper may be said to have begun under his supervision, and because of his great services during it he was presented with a service of silver by the people of the lake cities and a valuable watch by the citizens of Buffalo. When the War broke out he had attained the grade of major, and was assigned to the staff of General McClellan, being appointed an A. A. D. C. with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In May, 1862, he was promoted Colonel on the Staff, and served with great efficiency during the War. In 1863 he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and Colonel March 7, 1867, and was retired June 30, 1882, having reached the age of sixty-four.

This is only a bare and very incomplete record of his career. During more than half a century of active, useful and varied service, Colonel Macomb threw into every work entrusted to him enthusiasm, intelligence and professional ability. His long career of duty was as successful as it was faithful. The respect and affection which met him everywhere always surprised and touched him; but there never lived a man more worthy to be loved than he and none more considerate and courteous to all. He died as he had lived, a true soldier and a Christian gentleman.

This very just and appreciative tribute is paid to the character of the late Col. Macomb in the leading columns of the *Sun* of New York:

He was a man of many accomplishments, most genial manners, and steadfast and loyal devotion to duty. Much of his life was spent in exploration of the frontiers, in the surveys of the lakes, and in the improvement of rivers and harbors. As superintending engineer he disbursed millions of dollars for the Government, and never lost or misapplied a cent of the money entrusted to him. Careful and methodical, he was a model officer and public servant, and one of the most perfect gentlemen that ever wore the American uniform. He endeared himself by unflinching gentleness and kindness to all who had the good fortune to know him or serve with him. His hand was as open as the day; his heart overflowed with charity and love for all of God's creatures. He was full of learning, but withal he was never above his business; never put on airs with any one, and never forgot that he was the servant of his countrymen. With a strong and vigorous constitution, he remained singularly free from disease to the very end of his life; and this, doubtless, gave tone and character to his mind, which was evenly and justly balanced upon all occasions, and in regard to all subjects.

BREVER MAJOR CHARLES J. VON HERRMANN, captain, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Washington, March 16, was born in Prussia and served for 16 years in the Prussian Army. Coming to this country he was appointed major and A. A. D. C. of volunteers. His services during the war were eminently meritorious and gallant and he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel of volunteers for coolness, gallantry and valuable services during the campaign which terminated with the surrender of General Lee. He was mustered out March 12, 1866, having a few weeks, and in the following July was appointed captain, 33d U. S. Infantry, and received the brevet of major in the Regular Army for his gallantry at the siege of Fort Hudson, La. In 1869 he was placed on the unassigned list, in 1870 assigned to the 4th U. S. Infantry, and retired for age Sept. 17, 1886. The funeral took place March 19, a detail from the 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Bks., being in attendance.

LIEUTENANT JOHN S. ABBOTT, U. S. N., died at Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 16, of pneumonia. Born in 1847, he entered the Naval Academy September 23, 1864, and graduated in 1870; was promoted to ensign July 13, 1871, to master, No-

vember 8, 1874, and to Lieutenant June 27, 1881. His last duty was as secretary to Rear Adm. Luce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, from which he was relieved and placed on sick leave last December. He leaves a wife and child. The deceased officer was very popular in the Service, and also had a host of friends in civil life, who deplore his demise. He was related to John S. C. Abbott, the historical writer.

HON. MOSES W. FIELD, who died at his home in Detroit, Mich., March 14, after a short illness, was the father-in-law of Lieut. George S. Young, 7th U. S. Infantry, and of Lieut. Francis Woodbridge same regiment. Mr. Field's home has been in Detroit since 1844, and he has always been prominent in business and political affairs in Michigan. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Detroit District, and in 1884 a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, which position he occupied at his death. His estate, valued at one million, is left to his wife and nine children, all of whom were with him in his last days.

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY, JR., who served with distinction during the war in command of the 1st New Jersey Infantry, died at Fort Worth, Texas, March 16. The remains were taken to Oxford, N. J.

HENRY R. BLAKESTON, who was an acting master, U. S. Navy, from November, 1861, until April, 1863, died at Philadelphia March 5, aged 74. He was also a veteran of the Mexican War.

CHARLES G. MINNICK, who died at Lincoln, Kan., March 19, in his 91st year, was in the service of the U. S. during the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Baltimore in 1814.

MISS MARGARET SPENCER, daughter of Captain J. H. Spencer, U. S. A., retired, a bright young girl of nearly five years old, died at San Antonio, March 11.

MAJOR S. P. BROWN, who served with much credit during the war as an assistant quartermaster of volunteers, died at Chicago March 20.

MR. HENRY STEFFEY, a soldier of the War of 1812, died at Westminster, Md., March 16, aged 94.

TRANSFER OF TROOPS.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., March 21, 1889.

The Secretary of War having approved of the following transfers of troops, they are hereby directed:

The 2d Artillery (Light Batteries A and F and Battery I excepted) to northern stations, to be designated by the Division commander.

The 4th Artillery (Light Batteries B and F and Battery H excepted) to Atlanta, Georgia, until the end of the epidemic season; thereafter the command will be distributed to Atlanta Barracks, Ga., St. Francis Barracks and Fort Barrancas, Florida, and Jackson Barracks, Louisiana. The garrison at Atlanta Barracks to be composed of headquarters, staff, band and four batteries.

Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, to Fort Riley, Kansas; to march from Little Rock Barracks so as to arrive at destination not later than June 1.

Battery B, 3d Artillery, to Fort Monroe, Va.; to move, under directions from the Division commander, so soon as relieved by Co. I, 6th Infantry.

Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to Fort Riley, Kansas; to arrive there not later than June 1.

Two companies of the 19th Infantry from the Department of Texas to Mount Vernon Barracks, Alabama, to relieve the batteries (C and D, 2d Artillery) now thereat.

Co. I, 6th Infantry, from the Department of the Missouri to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to relieve Battery B, 3d Artillery, now thereat.

One company of infantry from the Department of the Missouri to Little Rock, Arkansas; to relieve Light Battery A, 2d Artillery, now thereat.

The movements of the 2d and 4th Regiments of artillery will take place between May 15 and June 15, under the direction of the Division commander, who will assign the field officers and batteries to stations.

The movements of Co. I, 6th Infantry, and the companies of the 19th Infantry, will be arranged by the Division commanders concerned.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Wilfred H. Schuyler, Boise Bks., Idaho, and Herman Luerssen, Fort Snelling, Minn., have been re-enlisted as hospital stewards (S. O., March 22, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. B. Beck and 1st Lieut. James C. Bush, 5th Art., Fort Columbus, will report to the C. O. Fort Schuyler for temporary G. C.-M. duty (S. O. 66, March 22, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Daniel B. Devore, 23d Inf., will proceed from Fort Wayne to Fort Brady, Mich., and report for assignment to temporary duty with Co. B (S. O. 66, March 22, Div. A.).

Upon the departure from Fort Hamilton of Col. Alexander Piper, 5th Art., upon special duty, Lt.-Col. Richard Loder will assume temporary command of the regiment, retaining his station at Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 66, March 22, Div. A.).

It seems to be settled that Capt. J. C. Watson, at present President of the Naval Board of Inspection on the Pacific Coast, will be ordered to the command of the new cruiser *Charleston*, now building at the Mare Island yard.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department for the week ending March 22, 1889: P. A. Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, Lieut.-Comdr. J. G. Eaton, Asst. Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, Boatwain W. P. Grace, P. A. Paymaster J. R. Stanton, Wagoner E. C. Smith, Lieut.-Comdr. George A. Converse, Lieut. Harry H. Hosley.

NAVAL CLAIMS AUDITED.

The following are the naval claims contained in the list sent to the Senate after the Deficiency bill had passed the House. Those reported to the latter body have already been published:

LONGEVITY CLAIMS (COOK DECISION).

Wm S Hays	\$255 00	F M Bostwick	\$560 00
Robert M Doyle	736 16	Charles E Sweeting	200 00
Harry McL P Huse	601 10	David Daniels	786 00
George S Willis	344 11	Edward Dorn	738 05
E F Leiper	402 74	Howard Gage	605 48
Walter G Richardson	402 74	Guy W Brown	402 74
W C P Muir	402 74	W O Canfield	321 10
J H Holcombe	402 74	John A Hoogewerff	402 74
H H Eames	400 00	Benjamin Tappan	473 97
Alphon C Hodgson	785 20	Le Roy M Garrett	385 70
C E Rommell	400 00	R Mason Lisle	943 26
Wm G Hannum	376 44	John A Quinby	882 10
Wm L Varum	510 68	Edward E Capehart	462 74
J G Eaton	148 26	C S Richman	553 01
Joseph R Wilmer	600 00	Wm F Durand	1,000 00
Harry Hall	600 00	F C Bieg	600 00
H W Spangler	600 00	Thomas W Ryan	215 89
Charles G Talcott	600 00	John Hood	391 23
Edw Hershel Scribner	600 00	Robert G Deulig	482 47
J T Smith	516 16	Edward M Katz	1,000 00
Richard Henderson	569 97	Goold H Bull	600 00
Edward R Freeman	344 11	F J Schell	1,000 00
L J Wood	600 00	E E Hayden	1,000 00
Leo D Miner	600 00	Ira N Hollis	1,000 00
Wm P C Hanson	600 00	Francis T Bowles	1,437 81
Earnest Wilkinson	402 74	F P Gilmore	143 26
Frederick C Bowers	600 00	W H Chambers	400 00
Wm R Rush	534 79	H B Wilson	402 74
Charles C Marsh	391 23	A V Zane	681 10
James M Helm	744 65	J E McDonnell	136 99
Houston Eldredge	602 74	W Christopher	143 26
H C Wakeland	574 74	W G Gutter	385 23
James H Oliver	542 46	P L Grayton	389 32
Miles C Gorgas	402 74	G W Dendfield	681 25
Philip R Alger	402 74	Augustus F Fletcher	713 42
Wm L Burdick	310 68	W B Fletcher	400 00
Thomas S Rodgers	701 37	John H Gibbons	391 23
Albert P Niblack	402 74	Walter M McFarland	1,000 00
George B Hanson	532 05	Charles E Manning	311 50
E Simpson	402 74	M P Pickers	1,000 00
James B Caboon	385 75	Charles S Ripley	351 23
V S Nelson	701 37	Charles C Rogers	1,000 00
John M Elliott	200 00	Francis R Wall	402 74
Edgar T Warburton	391 23	Stokeley Morgan	402 74
Charles A E King	600 00	Thomas Snowden	391 24
F M Bennett	600 00	Wm H Aldridge	811 51
W B Safford	402 74	Charles H Craven	385 23
Peyton B Bibb	400 00	J H Sears	1,000 55
Randolph H Miner	345 75	Franklin Swift	400 00
Frank E Beatty	748 50	Charles N Atwater	590 04
F R Brainard	402 74	Lewis J Clark	402 74
S B Brown	402 74	Harry George	200 00
Henry B Ashmore	402 74	Charles A Gove	1,001 65
Henry O Gearing	713 42	Edwin B Webster	710 35
Harry A Field	600 00	T W Toppa	402 74
J C Colwell	737 54	Thomas A Parke	248 69
R P Schuerli	391 23		

LONGEVITY CLAIMS (MULLAN DECISION).

David Harlan	\$2,444 32	George E Ide	746 00
Wz P Day	102 68	W T Swinburne	943 26
Wm J Simon	203 67	R C Smith	629 05
Clifford H West	143 26	M L Weaver	811 51
H C Taylor	538 23	D W Weaver	811 51
Albert W Morley	270 38	Robert W Milligan	925 69
Frederick Rodgers	12 49	John Pemberton	924 79
A H Little	943 26	Robert L Harris	6,844 15
W T Burwell	943 26	G M L Macarty	102 16
H S Craven	206 30	Melvinott Smith	46 89
James D Graham	12 48	C S Gibson	749 29
Gow K Haswell	13 02	Wm L Weaver	811 51
Martin E Hall	646 08	Lewis B Hunter	4,817 57

LONGEVITY CLAIMS (BAKER DECISION).

Hornce P McIntosh	\$500 00	H S Waring	908 36
Wm M Little	943 26	J W Danenbower	401 10
Francis H Parker	1,149 56	C O Allibone	344 90
Henry H Barroll	612 00	H T Stockton	378 03
Henry L Green	362 74	W H Jacques	402 74
H C T Nye	494 25	Chas F Schmitz	546 00

RECEIVING-SHIP CLAIMS (STRONG AND SYMONDS DECISIONS).

D W Burroughs	\$604 09	James K Cogswell	364 94
Samuel L Wilson	706 71	John H C Conn	24 80
B S Mackie	161 64	John C Irvine	12 05
A F Thompson	136 80	Cecil C Nell	162 74
John Corwin	49 80	James M Forsyth	143 26
Richard Rush	130 41	C N Atwater	98 03
Edward F Leiper	75 07	F N Ogden	41 10
F P Gilmore	44 11	H F Moffatt	181 77
Wm C Wise	306 85	L A Kimbly	1,597 47
R T M Ball	326 31	F P Walling	322 19
C S Williams	246 57	Jas P Robertson	731 72
I Brinkneroff	352 88	George R Watkins	1,336 25
Alex McIntosh	325 38	Joel Abbott	779 18
Geo E Baughman	2,553 39	A A Semmer	219 18
Abraham Kirby	201 36	John Quevedo	232 00
John M Edgar	260 14	Charles F Gullion	225 56
Frank H Holmes	832 31	George H Cooper	105 76
Wm M Folger	70 69	Elbridge D Hall	687 30
Frederick Horner	46 85	C H Cushman	400 00
James C Cressp	117 53	Thomas Savage	306 20
Edwin White	98 63	A B H Little	1,071 78
Charles H Lyeth	302 19	O G Dodge	67 99
M C Drennan	15 89	Ebenezer Thompson	227 74
A B Speyers	43 56	Wm T Swinburne	36 16
James Franklin	65 89	W C P Muh	48 77
Martin E Hall	167 03	James E Gardner	747 67
Somerset Robinson	292 26	Joseph M Carroll	222 47
James H Bull	165 20	J L Hunter	267 67
E B Barry	137 26	W L Nicol	939 17
Henry O Mayo	95 56	Edward Hughes	737 54
Charles M Thomas	500 00	C F Humphreys	912 33
Clement Riddle	166 85	Henry C Nields	900 00
J B Coglian	974 25	John C Spear	232 00
C L Huntington	72 39	David Kindieberger	6 77
John Jones	179 59	D C Kells	614 30
Wm H Mayer	181 92	R P Lisle	1,217 23
Winslow Alderidge	90 17	Edward Lloyd	71 22
Jonas Dibble	82 64	Nicholas Lynch	207 67
John Southwick	641 68	B F Markham	616 44
John Watters	1,599 25	Charles Miller	907 09
Harry Setley	1,228 65	Henry G Macy	449 84
Paul Fitzsimmons	675 61	J A Munnick	35 02
Frederick Rogers	1,319 17	C A McDaniel	1,042 02
J S Sayre	317 26	Walter McLean	181 57
E W Aual	315 62	John A Norris	79 73
Timothy Sheehan	717 81	John O'Connell	1,101 91
James C Palmer	509 68	Thomas Pattison	3,208 48
Bushrod B Taylor	1,419 18	Jas P Robertson	182 98
W W Low	2,365 57	J M Rhoades	680 82
James McMaster	404 96	M M Simms	177 25
John Taylor	118 00	L G Spalding	64 11
E W Barnicot	492 94	James Suddards	153 57
E G Parrott	1,888 00	George Talcott	61 26
James M Hogg	81 10	Wm G Tompkins	735 34
Charles Miller	19 69	P N Watmough	644 38
J B Aiken	149 04	P J Werlich	84 38
R H Towley	46 57	James H Wagener	351 24
Frank Anders	190 69	John H Stevenson	1,044 36
Arthur W Dodd	70 68	R O Butler	35 42
Wm R Du Bose	98 08	F S Bassett	85 48
Ernest Norflett	76 16	J O Nicholson	110 67
John A Tanner	298 62	John U Burnett	172 11
R H McLean	112 60	John A Bates	643 04
Walter B Dick	64 31	Wm C McGowan	746 99
Robert G Thomas	288 74	John S Kitchen	98 65
A A Austin	179 72	Edw A Cassidy	59 66

George P Barnes	289 56	J A Smith	1,093 01
McK Buchanan	555 00	A T Mahan	143 86
Wm L Bullie	139 73	W H H Southland	85 48
Charles Borden	772 20	John Sutton	53 79
Wm Cheney	605 77	John J Read	287 13
Isaac T Choate	91 20	Stephen Young	428 40
Ralph Chandler	3,067 67	Peter Huchins Smith	142 19
John C Chavallier	827 67	A A Phelps	64 11
Wm S Dixon	248 77	Jas M Williams	256 30
N M Dyer	1,116 71	H B Scott	29 59
George T Davis	116 95	Augustus C Almy	15 15
O F Heyerman	324 41	Samuel Very	491 27
Charles P Eaton	451 51	Charles H Craven	745 21
Horace Elmer	84 28	C O Allibone	139 18
N M Forbee	483 96	J B Collins	185 48
Bradley A Pike	7,001 81	R C Pearson	400 54
Wm R Fitzhugh	44 39	Edward Kerabner	1,183 31
A F Fechter	225 75	Wm H Barrett	39 15
E H Gheen	377 54	Jefferson Brown	35 07
Samuel D Higgins	381 17	George W Hall	270 44
Jer Harding	463 27	John J Byrne	59 59
E C Harrington	654 73	E D Tausig	35 97
W S Hughes	157 46	Ellas K Owen	1,831 42
George E Ide	1,254 38	John Black	337 54
John W Jordan	251 73	J J Abernethy	191 06
James S Knight	1,030 52	Joseph Marthon	48 40
E T Woodman	174 73	C F Humphreys	90 90
Thomas S Phelps	375 84	Henry C Nields	7 50
Wm Lower	1,200 00	C L Huntington	19 80
Frank Clark	513 43	David Kindieberger	3 09
John Birdsell	1,167 43	John Jones	65 55
Paul Shirley	142 89	Wm H Mayer	49 50
Dudley Taylor	381 13	Jonas Dibble	30 16
A W Russell	1,551 55	Edward Middleton	90 80
R W Laine	203 27	John Southwick	234 21
Frank Clark	212 38	John Watters	350 24
Cary N Sanders	623 14	Trevett Abbott	22 50
R S McConnell	1,449 32	Harry Setley	406 20
Walton Goodwin	133 70	James C Palmer	395 85
E D Bostwick	606 25	J M Bradford	223 25
Wm E Hopkins	61 59	J M Mullany	85 20
Edward H Miller	1,010 78	W W Low	17 50
John King	428 20	James McMaster	184 78
Thomas A Parke	90 96	R F R Lewis	135 00
H L Tremaine	296 69	John Taylor	121 00
Aaron Ward	83 29	E W Barnicot	212 80
Charles O Allibone	90 73	E G Parrott	295 58
J V B Blecker	325 48	Charles Miller	9 97
E K Hawson	138 90	J B Aiken	81 60
Robert F Burdick	341 47	Walter B Dick	39 34
Wm L Nicol	299 97	Robert G Thomas	98 00
Jeremiah Coughlan	100 50	McKeen Buchanan	260 06
E T Woodward	2 19	John M Berrien	50 00
D W Burroughs	209 30	Charles Borden	368 30
Samuel L Wilson	62 60	Isaac T Choate	18 29
A F Thompson	54 75	George T Davis	22 20
A B Gilmore	18 58	John Danant	90 00
W M McChesney	197 80	John Downes	12 40
I Brinkneroff	31 20	Horace Elmer	103 91
Alex McIntosh	188 13	Wm E Fitzhugh	277 12
Geo E Baughman	73 50	E H Gheen	6 90
Wm M Folger	11 40	Jere Harding	62 73
Frederick Horner	64 25	E C Harrington	106 20
Edwin White	27 60	Edmund W Henry	95 25
M C Drennan	15 89	David Herlin	234 45
M B Speyer	15 00	George E Ide	73 15
Somerset Robinson	119 70	John W Jordan	88 96
Henry O Mayo	74 76	James S Knight	358 09
Charles M Thomas	65 70	D C Kells	19 80
H F Moffatt	63 11	Nicholas Lynch	81 60
Samuel R Kgox	35 80	Charles Miller	442 30
L A Kimbly	377 00	Henry G Macy	182 84
Jas P Robertson	100 00	J B Murdoch	47 10
George R Watkins	345 11	A H McCormick	15 25
John Quevedo	90 50	John A Norris	39 10
Charles F Gullion	123 40	Thomas Pattison	39 90
Elbridge D Hall	77 40	Jas P Robertson	35 00
Thomas Savage	195 20	Lyman G Spalding	20 40
J A Hawke	18 76	James Suddards	228 57
C Carpenter	58 50	George Talcott	16 77
Ebenezer Thompson	83 73	Stephen R Wiles	72 10
James H Wagner	50 70	J J Abernethy	422 16
John H Stevenson	293 35	Edward Crocker	96 50
John C Burnett	69 92	James C Palmer	295 85
John A Bates	261 59	George Adams	219 00
Wm C McGowan	256 50	E D Woodward	49 20
John S Kitchen	129 78	Thomas S Phelps	162 00
N B Harrison	120 25	E W Barnicot	212 60
A A Cassidy	120 25	Wm Lower	280 73
J A Smith	359 60	Frank Clark	79 20
A T Mahan	30 30	John Birdsell	200 10
John J Read	78 60	Paul Shirley	338 84
Peter Huchins Smith	51 90	Dudley Taylor	43 46
Elisha Peck	226 20	A W Russell	115 90
J T Barnard	115 45	Home C Blake	227 75
Samuel C Reid	530 51	W Laine	47 74
J M Williams	66 75	Edward Y Mcduley	280 73
Samuel Very	150 65	Frank C Cooby	228 06
J Horan Brown	77 75	Cary N Sanders	225 32
Alex H Craven	178 20	Lewis B Hunter	14 80
John G Foster	11 60	Chas S Stewart	87 05
C O Allibone	6 30	Thos C Harris	248 05
Edward Kerabner	245 95	Jas M Frailley	160 40
John W Simmons	308 58	S M McDonnell	136 50
Wm H Owen	263 56	Chas W Place	129 65
Edw Woodman	35 40	Walton Goodwin	98 00
Joseph Stokbridge	288 85	Chas W Hassler	249 14
George Peck	62 00	Edw H Miller	267 99
John Black	308 87	John King	156 40

THE NAVAL APPRENTICES.

COMMANDER P. J. HIGGINSON, Training Station, Newport, R. I., is in receipt of the following letter from the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, dated Washington, March 6:

Sir: The Bureau was extremely gratified at the parade of the apprentice battalion from the Training Station at the Inauguration of President Harrison on March 4. The strenuous and fine bearing of the organization were noticeable, and were the subject of comment along the line of procession. The Bureau feels a sense of pride in the fact that the same good behavior and the same excellent discipline prevailed in the battalion while here as at the Training Station, and takes this method of expressing its appreciation. Very respectfully,

W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau.

The Washington Sunday Herald, March 10, says: One of the happiest men in Washington on Inauguration Day was Commodore Schley. The parade was the first opportunity he had of showing to the public the kind and manner of young men with which he hopes at no distant day to have the forecast of our nation's officers. The ships of war, and was naturally gratifying to him that not only the people all along the route, but the influential personages of the legislative and executive departments of the Government upon the reviewing stand, showed an intelligent appreciation of what has been done and can be done by proper support and continuance of the work to which he has chiefly devoted himself these past three years.

The Saturday issue of the St. Louis Republic has been permanently enlarged to 18 pages, affording space for as much reading matter as in the Sunday issue, and new features of varied interest will be added to its attractions. It will be the Sunday paper for all that territory that cannot be reached on that day by the Sunday paper.

THE STATE TROOPS.

ford, that their commands are to be designated to represent the State at the Centennial Celebration at New York of the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States, on April 30.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

Cos. G and I assembled at the armory March 18 for instruction in guard mounting and duties of sentinels. Capt. A. A. Oates was in command and proved to be a most capable instructor. The different orders were carefully noted and corrected as much as possible. Lieut. G. H. De Vine acted as adjutant, and Lieut. J. L. Myers and R. J. Sayles, officers of the guard. The regiment will assemble for battalion drill March 23.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

Cos. F, G and C assembled at the armory on Tuesday, March 19, for instruction in the school of the battalion. After dress parade, which was well done, the battalion was equalized into six commands of 12 files single rank and turned over to Col. Seward. In the formation of the companies more care was taken in the appearance of the men than at previous drills. The companies were well sized and presented a uniform appearance. The movement close column of divisions was well done, but the division commanders should always announce the number of their division when giving orders. In the movement on left into line, the leading guide of the battalion in taking his post on the left of his four went to the rear of his four; he should go to the front. Close column on third division, and on first division deploy column face to the rear were well executed, except that part of the command was moved forward, guide left and the other guide right. On the left close column of companies, the guides were slow in taking their positions. In marching by companies, guides left, the command was given companies four left; all the leading guides remained at a carry. They should come to right shoulder. In marching by companies the command marched too close. The double column movement was well executed. In changing direction by the left flank, the second division marched too far to the right before executing fours left. The movement left of companies to the rear into column was good. At the command, right companies four left, rear companies left front into line, some of the companies in executing this movement did not wait until they were opposite their place in line. If the companies were cautioned as to what to do it would avoid confusion. Some officers did not follow the commands in giving orders. Many of the movements were repeated with much improvement. The command was formed for review by Lieut. Col. Rand. At the rear open order the dressing was good and the men steady during the inspection. The march by the reviewing officer was very good, the appearance of the men was neat and uniforms in good condition.

The Armory Board has several sites for the new armory, which now seems to be assured. The regiment is still recruiting with good material and is now one of the largest commands in the brigade. The vacancies in commissioned officers are nearly filled. Co. F has elected Sergt. F. A. Schuyler as 1st Lieut. Gen. Anderson, of Gov. Lee's staff, has accepted the 9th Regiment's armory as the Headquarters of the Virginia National Guard during the Centennial Celebration on April 30.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

This regiment is ordered to report for instruction as follows: Cos. A, E, F, I and K, March 25 and April 5; Cos. B, C, D, G and H, March 28 and April 8; all companies, April 8, 8 p. m., fatigue uniform. The regiment in dress uniform for review and presentation of marksmen's badges, April 11, and in heavy marching order, except haversack and canteen, April 23 at 8 p. m. The following changes are announced: Commissioned—Wm. C. Crolius, 2d Lieut., and Alfred L. Wescott, 2d Lieut., Resignation—1st Lieut. and Adj. Russell Benedict, Warrant—Q. M. Sergt. Geo. H. Dikeman, Co. C; Corp. Louis C. Becker, Co. E; Wm. R. Cozzen, Co. E; Wm. L. Fish, Co. C; Wm. W. Wicks, Co. B; Harry Meekes, Co. D. Col. Austen has published a well arranged record for 1888 of the list team, sharpshooters and marksmen of the regiment. It is not as yet finally settled as to whether the regiment will visit Minneapolis next August or not, although it is thought the trip will be made beyond doubt. The matter is still being considered, however, and has got so far that some companies are collecting funds, and a schedule of the proposed trip has been announced as follows: Leave Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 18, 6 p. m.; arrive at Niagara, Monday, 8 a. m.; leave Niagara, Tuesday, 4 p. m.; arrive at Chicago, Tuesday, 7 a. m.; leave Chicago, same day, 7 p. m.; arrive at Minneapolis, Wednesday, 9 a. m.; remain there two days at International Exposition; leave Minneapolis, Thursday, at midnight. Return by way of Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo; arrive in Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 p. m. Co. C, 13th N. Y., on March 28, will give a social and musical at the armory, to which the lady and gentlemen friends of the company are invited.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

Cos. C, E, H, F and G drilled in the school of the battalion on March 15. The equalization was six commands of twelve files, double rank. Line was quickly formed and in excellent shape and was turned over to Col. Camp, who put the command on the march in column of fours. The movement covered well and kept the ranks properly dressed; the distance was also excellent. The movement close column on sixth company, left in front, was well done. In forming divisions and breaking into companies the men were too crowded; the marching and wheeling were not good from the same fault, and the men did not look to the marching flank. There was a falling in the ranks in rather an unusual for this regiment. The command close in mass on first company, and then take wheeling distance, was exceptionally well done. The march in line was very good. The command was ordered to load, after which they executed left front into line, faced to the rear. After the first company was in position it was ordered to commence firing, and when this was done the left company was right in the line of fire, which in action would hardly be consistent. All these movements were executed by the bugle, and the regiment is to be congratulated on the intelligent understanding of the various calls. The battalion went through various other movements in a most creditable manner. The turn out and appearance of the men were very good.

The corner stone of the new armory will be laid with appropriate exercises on the afternoon of April 22. The 1st Regiment Penn. N. G., Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, will be present by invitation as the guests of the regiment. After the exercises the invited guests will be tendered a banquet by the several companies of the regiment.

Lieut. J. O'Neill, Co. D, has resigned.

Recruiting in the regiment is active, and with desirable material.

Cos. A, B, D, I and K, drilled on March 15. Formations were made from double to single rank and vice versa, and many of the movements were executed in double time. This drill, like the previous one, was excellent. The series of battalion drills have now taken in all the different movements in the school of the battalion, and at the two next drills (March 25 and 29) the different evolutions will be rehearsed entire. Following the latter will be two drill drills, at which the 1st and 2d lieutenants will assume command of their companies. In reference to a statement that has appeared in the press, announcing that the regiment would discard its historical white coat and adopt the State service uniform unadorned, we are informed by the chairman of the Uniform Committee that the statement is unfounded. There is not the slightest intention of discarding the well known white coat, and as for adopting the State uniform as at present constituted, the idea was only in the imagination of the careless scribe. It is claimed that to do away entirely with the distinctive uniform of the regiment would be detrimental to the interest of the regiment, as others have found to their cost.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

Cos. D, E, G and I, 47th N. Y., assembled for battalion drill on Thursday evening, March 14. After the details were reported to the adjutant they were brought to a support arms, and the N. C. O. in charge then saluted. The details should have been brought to a carry before turning them over to the adjutant. In forming the companies we heard one sergeant command "Cover off there." He should study the book a little more. The battalion was equalized into four companies of 16 files, double rank. Major Eddy being in command, ranks were opened, and the battalion exercised in the manual, which was very fairly done. The movement to the left close column of companies was good, with the exception that the fourth company gained too much distance, and the second company dressed before the guide of the first company was established. Close column on fourth company, left in front, all the right companies marched too far and saluted too much distance. The guides should also in the column be very close to the company order on fourth company, senior column, that company was marched forward without any guide being announced. On the right close column of companies was well done. In executing close column on fourth company, right in front, the left guide of the third company should face to the rear when his company is being dressed. The movement changing direction to the left flank was badly done, and it seemed as if the column was going to the right. In double time, from column of fours was well done. In several movements in double time there was much unnecessary noise with the feet. The different movements were repeated with success. The men looked well, and wore white gloves—a thing not always seen in battalion drills. The marching in column of fours throughout the evening was good, the distance and dressing being well observed. The turn out was one of the best of the season, and the men were attentive during the drill.

Colonel Gaylor has tendered a review and reception to Mayor Alfred C. Chapin on the occasion of the celebration of the 27th anniversary of the regiment. The long service medals will be presented to those entitled to them.

Sixty-ninth New York.—Col. Jas. Cavanagh.

The 69th N. Y., under the command of Col. Cavanagh, paraded on Saturday evening, March 16. The turnout was 10 companies, consisting of 70 men in line. The parade was held in Madison Square Garden, which for the occasion was decorated with flags of all nations. Previous to the dress parade the regimental band under Bandmaster Bayne with 60 pieces, rendered some very fine music, which the immense audience of 6,000 people applauded to the echo. The regiment as it marched in presented a fine appearance. The line extended on three sides of the hall. The regiment was dressed for dress parade. The manual of arms was well executed. Owing to the inadequate room to manoeuvre, the command was reduced to 10 companies of 16 files, and was formed for review by Col. Cavanagh. The ranks were opened and the command was inspected by his Honor Mayor Hugh J. Grant. During the inspection the men were very steady and the ranks well dressed. After the ranks were closed the command passed in review before the mayor. The marching of the companies was good and they were well kept. After line was re-formed and the command brought to an order, addresses were made by Mayor Grant, Eugene Kelly, Esq., and the Hon. Burke Cochran. The remainder of the evening was occupied with dancing. The affair was for the benefit of the Parnell Defence Fund and a handsome sum was realized.

NEW JERSEY.

The State Military Board have purchased a site for a new armory for the 1st Battalion, of Paterson.

Extracts from the Military Code of this State, relating to the armory of the Governor, are as follows: The Armory and Ambulance Corps, have been adopted by the State Military Board and approved by the Governor and Commander in Chief, for the information and guidance of the National Guard.

The next battalion drills in the 2d Regiment will be Cos. A and L, March 25, and B, C and E, March 28. The regiment will also assemble at the regimental armory on Wednesday, April 8, at 8.30 p. m., for street parade, in fatigue uniform. The white uniforms of the companies, which their companies, will report to the colonel at the armory at 8 p. m.

The companies of the 4th Regiment will report at the Oakland Hotel, in State regulation uniform, fatigue caps (officers in fatigue), for battalion drill at 8.30 p. m., as follows: Cos. A, F and D, on March 26; Cos. B, C and E, on March 28.

VARIOUS.

At the meeting of the New York Armory Board held March 14, 1889, in the Mayor's office, it was unanimously conceded that it would be advisable to have some of the armories located below 42d street, it being the opinion of the Board that there are too many armories up town. Various sites for the 9th and 69th Regiments were considered, and the Board agreed to re-lease for another year the present quarters of the 1st Regiment at \$17,500.

The superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building has in his possession a battle-worn regimental flag and a Springfield rifle which were left by the Pennsylvania troops quartered in the building during the inaugural ceremonies. He would be pleased to deliver them to the owners if he can ascertain who they are.

Dr. C. C. Osborn has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the 71st N. Y.

C. M. Conolly, formerly of the 2d Battery, has been elected 2d Lieutenant of Co. G.

The following commissions were issued to officers of the Pennsylvania N. G. during the month of February: John F. Hartnutt, major general, 1st Brigade—Geo. R. Snowden, brigadier general, Battery B—Lewis T. Brown, 1st Lieutenant, 2d Regt.—Washington Hopkins Baker, 1st Lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 3d Regt.—Wm. Leidy, Jr., 1st Lieutenant and assistant surgeon, 1st Regt.—R. C. Reed, 2d Lieutenant, 16th Regt.—Patsy W. Welsh, 1st Lieutenant; James G. Crawford, 2d Lieutenant, 18th Regt.—S. Oscar Brumbaugh, 1st Lieutenant and assistant surgeon. Brevet 2d Lieut.—Wm. Parry Jones.

Lieut. J. P. Wisner, U. S. A., Asst. Professor of Chemistry at West Point, N. Y., delivered a lecture in the officers' room of the 12th N. Y. armory, March 18, before an interested audience, on "Infantry in Camp and on the March."

A new quickstep has been arranged by Drum Major McKay, of the 12th N. Y., which has been dedicated to Col. Barber, and will be rendered for the first time at the reception of the corps at the armory on March 23. The Colonel and other officers have accepted the invitation to be present. A number of guests from the Regular Army are also to grace the occasion.

The members of the 10th Sep. Co. of Newburgh, N. Y., Capt. J. M. Dickey, in coming home from the inauguration parade at Washington, recently experienced the most annoying delays as many others did. The company were to leave Newburgh for home at 10 p. m., March 5, and were ready to leave at the proper time, but the train wasn't, and they were forced to wait five hours, until 3 a. m., March 6, and after some very slow travelling Jersey City was safely reached at 1.50 p. m., March 6, and the company arrived home at Newburgh at 6.10 in the evening of the same day. Capt. Dickey broke his sword while in Washington and on arrival at the armory a new sword was presented the captain by the members, it having been telegraphed for to New York. The company while in Washington occupied a three story furnished house, and visits were made to different points of interest. On the whole it was a pleasant trip, despite the delay and stormy weather.

The 2d Brigade Signal Corps has engaged in revolver practice at the range of the 3d Battery armory, and also in the rifle range of the 13th N. Y. Some excellent scores have been made.

We have received from Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, a copy of his annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888.

Col. W. Seward, of the 9th N. Y., is vigorously exercising the regiment in battalion drills. The formation is in single rank, owing to the shabby condition of the building.

It has been found that additional funds will be required to complete the armory of the 23d N. Y., and as the Board of Supervisors have no funds an act will be introduced in the Legislature to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to forward the money.

The chances of the 23d N. Y. for securing a new armory are very favorable, and it is thought by those qualified to judge that the bill now before the Legislature will be passed without difficulty. Col. Partridge intends to hold in April next a regimental reunion, to which all who have ever been connected with the regiment and have an honorable record will be invited. The programme is now being talked over. Capt. Holmes, of Co. I, has appointed Corl, F. I. Perry sergeant, Corl, E. V. Howard sergeant, Pvt. C. H. S. Jeffray and John Middleton have been made corporals. Co. A, Capt. H. C. Everdell, has now a full quota of 108 officers and men. Co. I also has the same.

The 14th N. Y., Col. H. Mitchell, is ordered to assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform (blouses and forage caps), for drill and instruction at 8 p. m. as follows: Right wing—Cos. C, H, K, F and A, March 10, April 2, 10, 17, 22. Left wing—Cos. D, B, G, I and E, March 22, April 5, 12, 19, 26. Lt. Wm. C. Noble, Co. A, will act as adjutant of the right wing, and Lieut. Chas. C. Wallace, Co. I, of the left wing. During the series of wing drills as above ordered, the companies assembling for regular company drill, will drill as divisions under command of the senior company officer present.

On March 11, the 28th Sep. Co., of Utica, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Remmer, celebrated the 16th anniversary of its organization. The company was mustered in 1873, about 30 strong, and to-day has not only a full company, but has 16 applicants waiting for vacancies.

It is stated that the "Jardin d'Hiver" of Co. A, 1st Regt. of Minneapolis, Minn., has been a great success. About \$2,000 was taken the first week.

The 32d N. Y., Col. L. Finkelmeyer, will have a new stand of colors.

Gen. Samuel Dalton, of the Massachusetts National Guard, was in New York this week, in reference to matters relating to his troops when in this city next April.

The annual reception of Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, to the commissioned officers of the militia and their ladies will take place on the evening of Tuesday, April 2, at the Governor's residence, 535 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

The following commissions have been received from General Headquarters, Albany, N. Y., this week: Capt. J. C. Wilson, 2d Battery, Capt. L. C. Quisenberry, 1st Lieut. T. F. Lynch, 29th Regt.; Lieut. H. L. Dresser, 9th Regt.; Q. M. F. J. Kohlen, 1st Regt.

The 2d Battery, Capt. Wilson, will hold an election for 2d Lieutenant on March 28.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Staff.—The next retirement in the Q. M. D. for age is that of Major C. H. Hoyt, Sept. 20, 1890.

M. 42.—Only sergeants of the line are eligible for appointment to commissary sergeant; therefore you are not now eligible.

Pennsylvania asks: 1. What is the number of the next graduating class at West Point? Ans.—48.

2. What vacancies now exist in the grade of 2d lieutenant and may exist before June next? Ans.—11 now exist with seven more in prospect.

F. W. H.—Officers of Battery E, 2d U. S. Artillery, at the time you mention were: Capt. Wm. McK. Dunn; present address, Jackson Bks., La.; Capt. John McGilvray, Asst. Arbor, Mich.; Capt. J. C. Scantling, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; and Capt. A. C. Taylor and Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Fort Barrancas, Fla. Also Capt. J. E. Wilson, now dead.

M. E. D. asks: 1. Does Par. 258, A. R., as amended by G. O. No. 16, A. G. O., 1886, contemplate the appointment only of sergeants to the position of post Q. M. sergeant? Ans.—Yes, sergeants of the line.

2. Does the re-enlistment in another regiment of an applicant for the position, who has passed a favorable examination, necessitate another application and re-examination? Ans.—Not necessarily.

W. C. asks: In Reed's Infantry Tactics the left hand grasps the piece in the first motion of reverse arms with palm of hand to the front and thumb pointing downward. Is it correct, and is it so practiced in the Army? Ans.—It is correct, and is so executed, though the position of the left hand is simply located at the lower band by Up-ton, and the reverse could be executed if the palm of the left hand was to the rear. It is the custom to execute the motion as described by Reed.

A. H. asks: A company drilling in aiming and firing are faced to the rear so that No. 1 of each set of fours is on the left. The command "Fire by file" is then given. Should the files stand fast as in the case of a wrong command, or should No. 4 fire first followed by No. 3, and so on? Ans.—Once the file-closers have been first ordered to the new rear, the command would be wrong and should not be obeyed. If they have been passed to the rear, No. 4 becomes No. 1, and would commence the fire.

Land Lubber asks: 1. What is the insignia of rank of officers and N. C. O. U. S. Navy? Ans.—Admiral, four silver stars with gold furl anchor; vice admiral, three stars with anchor; rear admiral, two stars with silver furl anchor; commodore, one star with furl anchor; captain, silver spread eagle with furl anchor; commander, two silver oak leaves with furl anchor; lieutenant-commander, two gold oak leaves with furl anchor; lieutenant, two gold bars and furl anchor; lieutenant (junior grade), one gold bar and furl anchor; Naval cadets wear shoulder knots; staff officers wear the same strap as line officers, with the following exceptions: Medical officers omit the anchor, paymasters substitute an oak sprig for anchor, engineers a device formed of four oak leaves in form of cross, naval constructors, two oak leaves and acorn; chaplains, silver cross; professors of mathematics, one oak leaf and acorn; secretaries, letter S in silver. Boatswains and gunners wear on each side of the collar a gold star; carpenters and sailmakers a gold diamond. The N. C. O. are only in the Marine Corps, and their insignia is the same as the Army. Boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers are known as warrant officers. Any officer below this is a petty officer and wears a uniform prescribed by Regulations. Ensigns and all staff officers of corresponding rank wear epaulettes with their relative rank thereon.

2. What composes a fleet and squadron? Ans.—A squadron is a division of a fleet. A fleet is a collection of vessels, and can comprise the whole naval force of a country; it is divided into divisions and squadrons; the latter can consist of two or more vessels.

Marksmen asks: 1. Do you think it advisable to have a rifle of your own for practice, and if so, where could I obtain one? Ans.—Every soldier should use his own rifle, in order to become thoroughly familiar with it, but it is a well known fact that in qualifying for the State marksmen's badges and sharpshooters' medals, as a general rule special rifles are used (see JOURNAL, Oct. 9, 1889), at the lower ranges by nearly all the militia commands who visit Creedmoor, and in all probability the rule is general at other places. Therefore, if you can get a regulation rifle of your own, get a few "tricks of the trade" from some of the old timers in regard to lessening trigger pull, etc., you will certainly have some advantage over the gun you ordinarily

take from the case in the armory, and which every one is "supposed" to use. You can procure the regulation rifle from Hartley and Graham, Maiden lane, and E. Remington and Sons, Chambers street and Broadway.

2 and 3. Are there any works on rifle practice that you could recommend? Can you give any rules to be observed when using the rifle? Ans.—Wingate's Manual is an excellent work. Practice as often as you can, in different conditions of weather, keeping a record of score, elevations, etc.

4. Having experienced some difficulty in aiming at long range (500 yard) targets, seemingly caused by the dazzling whiteness, would like to inquire if you could suggest anything to aid the eye-sight? Ans.—Blackening the sights and using the Decumbis sight protector, and wearing smoked glasses, are about the only remedies we can suggest that are allowable.

5. Are there any persons who make a business of coaching beginners, and what are the usual terms? Ans.—We do not know of any particular persons who make a business of coaching. Usually every regiment and many companies have some "old reliables" who are always glad to give "points" to beginners. If your business will allow, go to the range with some of the crack shots of your command when they go to practice for matches, and enter into competition in some of the N. G. matches. See also our answer to J. J. H. in the JOURNAL of Feb. 21, page 519.

OUR NEW NAVY.

The Board of Naval Officers, consisting of Commander Seward, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Commander Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Chief Constructor Wilson and Engineer-in-Chief Melville, appointed by ex-Secretary Whitney to prepare all the plans for the seven new cruisers authorized by the last Congress, have been hard at work upon the various plans submitted for the construction of these ships. Under the provisions of the order creating the Board, all plans and designs submitted for the construction of these new ships will be examined by the Board and it is for them to prepare plans for all the vessels which will be submitted to Secretary Tracy. The design for the 7,500-ton armored cruiser has received particular attention. The Board have rigidly inquired into every detail and the plans submitted will embrace all the latest improvements in naval architecture. These vessels include two steel cruisers of 3,000 tons displacement, one steel cruiser of 5,300 tons displacement, one armored cruiser of 7,500 tons displacement, and three gunboats or cruisers not to exceed 2,000 tons displacement, the latter to be built either wholly of steel or with steel frames. One of the prime considerations involved in this work will be the matter of speed.

The two steel cruisers of about 3,000 tons are to show a speed of at least 19 knots per hour and the vessel of 5,300 tons displacement a speed of 20 knots. With the armored cruiser, 7,500 tons, no speed is provided for, and it is expected that a certain amount of horse power will have to be guaranteed. This, however, is a matter that will be settled by the Board. Under the law, Secretary Tracy is authorized to contract for the construction of the armored ships and the two steel gunboats with such provision for increased speed and the premium to be paid therefor as he may think best. As all these matters, however, have been left to the Board, such recommendations as they may make will, in all probability, receive the approval of the Navy Department. The total cost of these vessels, exclusive of armament and any premium that may be paid for increased speed, will be \$2,200,000. In the case of each ship for every quarter knot of speed shown above the guarantee the contractor is to receive \$50,000, and for every quarter knot that the vessels fail of reaching said guaranteed speed there shall be deducted from the contract price the sum of \$50,000. One of the provisions of the law authorized the Secretary of the Navy to build such vessel or vessels at any Navy-yard he may designate if the contract for their construction cannot be obtained at reasonable prices from outside parties.

In the naval appropriation for the next fiscal year provision is made for the construction of one submerged armored steel cruising monitor, of not less than 3,000 tons displacement, at a cost not exceeding \$1,500,000, exclusive of armament, and of any premium which may be paid for increased speed. The contractor for this vessel is to show an indicated horse power of 7,500, and when completed and tested for speed to exhibit a maximum speed of 17 knots. The usual premium of \$50,000 for each quarter knot over this speed will be paid and a like reduction for every quarter knot below that number. Provision is also made for the construction of two steel cruisers of 1,200 tons displacement, to cost in the aggregate not more than \$700,000, and for one ram for harbor defence of the highest practicable speed, as adopted by the Naval Advisory Board. An additional cruiser of the *Vesuvius* class, of not less dimensions than that vessel, to cost not more than \$450,000, is also authorized, and one of the provisions is that it shall show a speed of 21 knots, with an endurance of not less than 15 days at 10 knots per hour. Her battery will consist of two pneumatic dynamite guns of 15-inch calibre. The bill as it finally became a law appropriated \$21,692,510.27, which sum is nearly two millions in excess of that allowed last year. Some comment is made in official circles that no provision was inserted for the construction of more large cruisers, the point being that the smaller vessels proposed are hardly needed. Thus in the last two Congresses provision was made for the construction of twelve new ships of the latest improved design.

In addition to the foregoing the following ships are in course of construction, several of them being nearly finished, viz.: The *Newark*, *Charleston*, *Baltimore*, *Philadelphia*, *Chicago*, *San Francisco*, *Yorktown*, *Petrel*, *Concord*, *Bennington*, *Vesuvius*, two torpedo boats, *Maine*, *Texas*, the coast defence vessel, *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Miantonomoh*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*, and also the submerged torpedo boat, to cost \$300,000. These twenty-two ships, with the twelve additional ships recently appropriated for by Congress, will furnish a fleet of thirty-four formidable warships. At the lowest calculation it will be three years before they are all completed. The *Baltimore*, *Yorktown*, *Charleston*, and *Petrel* are now practically ready. The *Yorktown* has had her official trial trip and that of the *Charleston* will take place within the next ten days. Work on the five double-turreted monitors is progressing as fast as possible, but it is not probable that they will be ready for service inside of the next eighteen months.

The New York Times says:

"Most of the officers at the Brooklyn Navy-yard

are inclined to smile at the idea of the *Chicago* getting to sea in the course of a month. Were it necessary, and were it left wholly in the hands of Navy officers, there is not a vessel whose time for preparation could not be shortened one-half. There are outside influences which retard a vessel's getting ready, and these influences have all along injured the effectiveness of the Navy-yards. If one were to put the time of the *Chicago's* departure for a foreign station at one year from to-day, it would be nearer the mark than to place it at a month hence.

"The advent of two more ships will soon be announced at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and with their going out of commission there will be plenty of work on them before they are again fit for service. These vessels are the *Brooklyn* and the *Essex*, both bound home from the Asiatic station. The *Brooklyn*, which was the flagship on the station before her departure, is coming home by way of Cape Horn, and is making the passage under sail. The *Essex* is coming home by way of the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. She was at Malta on March 7. Nothing has been heard from the *Brooklyn* since she started on her long passage.

"The time of the departure of the *Boston* is not yet known, but it is generally believed that the cruiser will remain at the Yard until the centennial inauguration is over. There is a rumor, however, that she will soon be sent on a run up the New England coast as far as Boston. Naval officers agree in saying: 'Let our own people see what we are sending abroad. The sight of the new Navy cannot but create a feeling of admiration, which in turn tends to foster a greater feeling of confidence in the Government.' As soon as the *Vesuvius* and *Yorktown* are in commission, let them be seen along the coast instead of relegated to the ships of some Navy yard or tied up at the docks of some machine works. And in the meantime, let the *Boston* and *Chicago* visit all the American ports. Let the people see for themselves that they have something to be proud of. Then let the ships go abroad, and when they are heard from on far away stations the people will feel a kindly interest in the news from the very fact that the vessels are familiar to them."

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The following table shows the total energy in foot-tons at 1,000 yards of one round from every gun, excluding light weapons, in each of the British ships named, and the total energy in foot-tons at 1,000 yards of one round from every gun that can be brought to bear in each of the sectors 1 to 12:

COMPARATIVE GUN-POWER OF MODERN WAR-SHIPS.		Victoria	Hoche	Italia	Cath. II.
		(139,200)	(86,500)	(228,500)	(145,300)
		foot-tons.	ft.-lbs.	ft.-tons.	ft.-lbs.
Sector of 30°.					
1. (Starboard bow).....	92,000	32,800	106,000	37,800	
2. (Starboard beam).....	97,300	41,900	111,800	40,800	
3. (Starboard quarter).....	118,600	67,300	218,400	96,800	
4. (Starboard).....	118,600	40,300	218,800	90,800	
5. (Starboard quarter).....	24,600	32,400	218,800	90,800	
6. (Starboard).....	18,200	24,000	54,600	48,600	
7. (Port quarter).....	28,800	32,500	104,600	90,800	
8. (Port beam).....	118,600	40,300	111,800	90,800	
9. (Port bow).....	117,600	67,300	218,400	96,800	
10. (Port).....	97,400	41,900	218,800	90,800	
11. (Port bow).....	92,600	32,600	218,400	87,800	
12. (Bow).....	90,000	24,000	54,600	90,800	

No action has been taken by the Navy Department in regard to the recent test of the open hearth cast gun at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground. The report of the Board was referred by Commander Seward to the Secretary of the Navy, and as yet no action has been taken in the matter by Secretary Tracy.

The construction of the new Government arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., has been placed in charge of Major Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department, who has just been relieved for the purpose from the command of the Indianapolis arsenal, Ind. The plans for the buildings to be erected have been completed and are now in the hands of the Chief of Ordnance for approval. They contemplate the construction of quarters for the Commanding Officer, one set of officers' quarters, one large store house, a work-shop magazine, guard house, stables and barracks, with \$200,000 available for the construction of these buildings, improving and enclosing the grounds. This can be made one of the prettiest small arsenals in the country, and this the plans contemplate. The arsenal when completed is to be used for repairs, storage and issue of ordnance and ordnance stores.

There are six unfinished 6-inch guns now at the Naval Gun Foundry on which work is progressing. One of the 10-inch guns for the *Miantonomoh* is now at the proving ground, and was to have been tested this week. Work is being pushed on the other at the gun foundry. Owing to the new machinery not yet being put in position, it will be some time yet before the foundry is run on what is known as full time. When the improved tools arrive which are expected in May, work will be pushed right ahead. By that time it is also hoped that the new buildings will be ready for occupancy.

Proposals for the erection of the Army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal are to be opened on the 2d of April. The total length of the building is 508 feet, two inches, the central section being 166 feet, two inches, and the north wing 400 feet long. The main aisle, 75 feet wide, forms the principal structure, and extends through the entire length of the building. The height to the top of the eaves is 50 feet, and to the ridge 75 feet. The chimney is to be 125 feet high, and the boiler house 71 feet wide by 48 feet 4 inches deep, and will be 40 feet long by 20 feet wide. The bevelling and excavating for the foundation trenches and the pits, is contracted for, and will be finished by the first of May. The building is to be of granite and blue stone. Two new dwellings for officers quarters are also to be built from stone taken from the old arsenal building. These buildings are to be completed by Nov. 1.

The Ordnance Department of the Navy recently acquired the right for the use of the Driggs-Schroeder system of breech mechanism in the construction of guns for the Navy of 4 inch calibre and over. A royalty is to be paid the firm for each gun so constructed, and as it is to be generally used in all smaller calibres they will realize quite a little sum from this direction during the next few years.

This firm is also hopeful of securing a contract for a portion of the rapid fire guns about 95 or 100 of which can be purchased under recent appropriations.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Origin of the Fittest, Essays on Education, by E. D. Cope, A. M., Ph. D. (Heidelberg), member of the U. S. N. Academy of Sciences; correspondent of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1887.

Mr. Cope brings together in one volume twenty-one essays heretofore appearing separately in different publications. They deal with the subjects of general evolution and its structural evidences, and mechanical and metaphysical evolution. The author's principal object has been the discovery of the laws of variation, or of the "Origin of the Fittest." He gives us the results of special zoological and paleontological studies, which convince him that conclusions derived from the investigation of vertebrata are applicable to invertebrate animals and to plants. Eighteen plates and eighty-one figures illustrate the text.

The Railways and the Republic, by James F. Hudson, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1888.

Mr. Hudson wrestles with the problem of railway domination, which, in his judgment, portends a revolt of the classes, beside which the French Revolution will seem an equitable and peaceful reform. He argues that the exclusive privileges granted to railroads should be taken from them and they be placed on the legal basis of public use which governs all public highways. He discusses the problem of railway domination, and describes the manner in which the power of railroads is arbitrarily exerted to the benefit of some and the injury of others; tells the story of the Standard Oil monopoly and of the growth of the pooling policy, and considers the subject of railroads in relation to law and public obligations and in reference to remedies for the existing evils. The case against the railroads is here presented very forcibly, and, while waiting to hear from the other party to the controversy, we may say very conclusively.

The *Century* for April will be a Washington number. Articles that will have to do with the celebration of April 30 are: "The Inauguration of Washington," by Clarence W. Bowen, illustrated with views of New York in 1780, the reception at Trenton, portraits, etc.; "Washington at Mount Vernon after the Revolution," by Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, with a number of interesting illustrations, and "Washington in New York in 1780," by the same author; "Original Portraits of Washington," by Charles Henry Hart, and "A Century of Constitutional Interpretation," by Prof. John Bach McMaster. The illustrations in this issue of the *Century* will number a hundred. Joseph Jefferson will, in the fall, commence the publication of an autobiography upon which he has been engaged for several years. He is the fourth in a generation of actors, and, with his children and grandchildren upon the stage, there are six generations of actors among the Jeffersons. The record which he has made of the early days of the American stage is said to be peculiarly interesting.

The fifth edition of the *Standard Infantry Tactics*, compiled by Lieut. H. T. Reed, U. S. A., is before us. These convenient little books have obtained a very wide popularity amongst members of the militia, partly because they are inexpensive, as well as convenient, but especially because they embody all the decisions or rulings from authoritative sources, upon mooted points of tactics. The changes in arms and accoutrements have necessitated many variations from the original tactics, and he would be a lost militiaman who should govern himself by Upton alone. Lieut. Reed closely follows Upton, using his words so far as possible, but inserting explanatory phrases in many cases where the official utterance is vague. This feature, and the application of decisions to date, make the book a very valuable and usually safe guide for the officer or soldier. Published by the author, Chicago, P. O. Box 647. Price, 50 cents.

A handsome American edition of Bourrienne's famous "Memoirs of Napoleon" is about to be issued immediately by the Scribners. For 60 years this book has been a standard authority, and Prince Metternich pronounced the work to be "the only authentic memoirs which have ever appeared." The Scribner edition will be in four 12 mo. volumes, and be an exact reproduction of the latest English edition, including all the portraits and illustrations, as well as all the other features that give distinction to the work. The price will be placed low, so as to appeal to a large popular sale.

BRITISH NAVAL PROPOSALS.

The naval scheme laid before Parliament by the British Government is one of extraordinary magnitude. It provides for the expenditure of \$107,500,000 within seven years in the construction of ten battle-ships and sixty cruisers. Eight battle-ships are to have a displacement of 14,000 tons; the remaining two 9,000 tons. The largest ships now in the British Navy are the *Trafalgar* and *Nile*, launched during the last two years, with a displacement of 11,940 tons each and an estimated speed of 16 knots. The three largest French battle-ships, *Baudin*, *Duperré* and *Fernand*, have each a displacement of 11,380 tons, with a speed of 15 knots. The government now proposes to build eight monstrous ships over 2,000 tons in advance of the largest vessels in either the British or French navies, and slightly in excess of the *Italia*, the most formidable of modern warships. These battle-ships are to have a speed of 17-1/2 knots. Of the sixty cruisers 18 are to be torpedo-gunboats of 735 tons and a speed of 21 knots—3 knots faster than the *Rattlesnake*; four are to be *Pandoras* of 2,600 tons, and twenty-nine improved *Medeas* of 3,400 tons, with a speed of 20 knots, and nine are to be improved *Merseys*, with a displacement of 7,300 tons and a speed of 20 knots. The British Navy now has fifty-one cruisers and perhaps a dozen torpedo-destroyers which can steam 15 knots and upward, but 18 knots is the maximum speed. Sixty cruisers and gunboats are to be added, with a speed estimated to equal that of the new American cruisers.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

As is well known, the Prussian nobility is largely represented in the Army. The following families furnish more than 25 of their members to the rolls of commissioned officers, viz.: Von Bülow 53, von Wedell 41, von Schwerin 37, von Kleist 34, von Puttkamer 34, von Tresckow 33, von der Osten 31, von der Schulenburg 31, von Maltzahn 30, von Winterfeld 28, von Dewitz 27, von Sydow 27, and von Oertzen 26.

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For submarine blasting at the Panama Canal works a wooden raft 82 ft. long by 46 ft. wide was employed. This was kept above water by forty-eight floats and was covered with planking in which holes 8 in. square and 8 ft. 2½ in. apart were made. This raft served as a stage, and from it the blasting of the boulders under water on the site of the canal at Mindi, near Colon, was performed across the whole bottom width of the canal. The holes were drilled by means of tubes 1.38 in. in diameter and in lengths of 16 ft. to 5 in., which could be screwed together. These bars passed through the holes in the planking and were kept vertical by passing them through the meshes of a sort of trellis roof erected over the raft. An iron pipe 3½ in. in diameter

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The above criticism is fully warranted by the startling ignorance shown by the attending physicians in the Somerville Cases.

It can be aptly said that human life is too often sacrificed to the ignorance and bigotry of the profession.

Too often it happens that fatal results follow an improper course of treatment—the physician treats the patient for consumption, general debility or for nervous disorders, whilst the real disease, which is slowly destroying the kidneys and filling the system with a poison quite as deadly as arsenic, is altogether overlooked or does not attract attention until too late.

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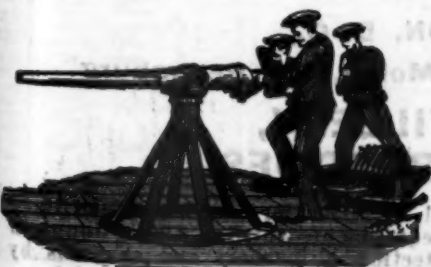
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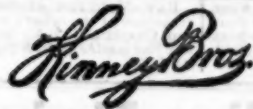
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MARRIED.

PRATT-CRANE.—At Jamstown, N. Y., March 14, Mr. MASON D. PRATT, son of Captain R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., to Miss MAE CRANE.

RAY-MOULTON.—In San Francisco, March 12, 1889, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Frank Thompson, Chaplain U. S. Navy, CHARLES M. RAY, Passed Assistant Paymaster U. S. Navy, and Mrs. SADIE MOULTON, No cards.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., March 18, Lieutenant JOHN S. ABBOTT, U. S. Navy.

FIELD.—Entered into rest, March 14, 1889, at the family residence, 63 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, MORRIS WHEELOCK FIELD, father of Mrs. Francis Woodbridge and Mrs. George S. Young.

MACOMB.—At Washington, D. C., March 18, Colonel JOHN N. MACOMB, U. S. Army, retired.

SPENCER.—At San Antonio, Texas, at the residence of Major Wm. Arthur, March 11, of remittent fever, MARGARET, youngest child of Lucy C. Jackson and James H. Spencer, Captain U. S. A., retired, aged 4 years and 6 mos.

VON HEHRMANN.—At Washington, D. C., March 18, Brevet Major CHARLES J. VON HEHRMANN, Captain U. S. Army, retired.

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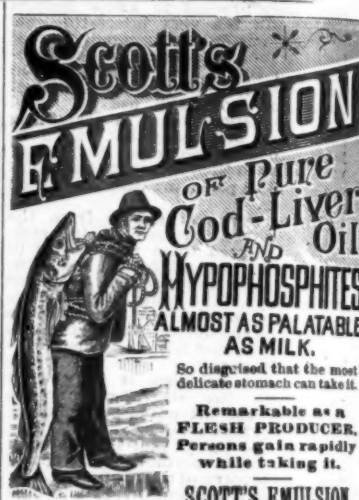
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Of course he got the salt. Human nature is always lacking something. Oftentimes it were better off without its wishes, yet it is universally conceded that no permanent enjoyment can be had without the savor of health, which keeps good cheer fresh and preserves and sweetens life for the future.

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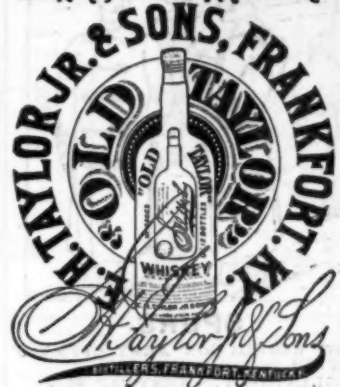
The grain of salt is wanting. How to secure and retain the savor of health in the midst of this rushing, nervous, over-worked generation is a problem worthy of our closest attention. It cannot be done with stimulants, which but spur on the over-worked nerves to fresh efforts, only to leave them more jaded and shattered. Nor with narcotics, which temporarily soothe, but to create an unnatural appetite, the terrors of which a Dr. Quinoy has so graphically portrayed.

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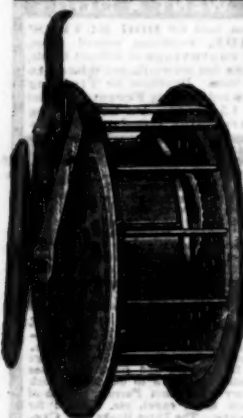
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